

Intramural reorganization blocked

By TIM DRY
Editor-in-Chief

After one re-organization, and a delay of nearly three weeks the intramural flag football program is set to get underway next week. There will be no co-ed program this year. Gerry Albins, intramural director, had originally set up a co-ed system of flag football that she modeled after the intramural system of the University of Texas.

THIS SYSTEM HAS BEEN dropped, however, after students complained about the new regulations that were designed to protect the women who were now required to play. Intramural Flag football differs from regular football in

several, basic areas. One area is that flag football, under the system used by Missouri Southern, calls for a total of eight players instead of the regulation 11.

One of the controversial rule changes proposed by Albins called for a minimum of four women to be on the playing field for each team at all times.

Another of the proposed changes prohibited males from advancing the football across the line of scrimmage.

Perhaps the most controversial of the changes prohibited males from completing passes to other males, while women were under no such restrictive rules.

THE ORIGINAL DEADLINE for entering teams in the flag football program was Sept. 24. As of the 24th only two teams had

registered to play under the new rules.

These two teams dropped out of the league when they found out that they were the only two teams involved.

With no teams to play in the league under existing rules it was decided that organization of the program along guidelines followed in the past would be in order.

According to Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of Student Personnel Services, "If there is sufficient interest among our women students we will organize a women's program."

According to Title IX, which requires equal athletic opportunities for everyone, "Where selection is based on 'competitive skill' or the activity involved is a 'contact' sport,

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the chart

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state college

Joplin, Mo. 64801

Friday, Oct. 8, 1976

Faculty members 'intervene' in student senate election

By TIM DRY
Editor-in-Chief

Alleged faculty "interference" in recent student senate elections has been condemned by the college administration. Steps have been taken to see that the possibility of future faculty intervention in student elections is reduced.

Faculty advisors to the Industrial Technology Club allowed students to write the names of industrial technology majors, who were running for student senate seats, to be written on the backboards of their classrooms. The faculty members then, during class time, encouraged their students to vote in the elections and reminded them that the people whose names were on the board were technology majors who needed all the support they could get.

Sheets were handed out by students with candidates' names printed on them.

THE FACULTY MEMBERS then told their classes that when they voted, the students running the polls would punch their student identification cards. Faculty members promised to check everyone's card during the following class session to insure that everyone voted.

Dr. Jerry P. Coburn, drafting and design instructor and faculty co-sponsor of the Industrial Technology club noted that, "We (the sponsors of the club) are all our kids have got. If we don't stand up for them, nobody will."

When asked about the ethics of spending class time in promoting a select group of students for election to the student senate Coburn said he saw nothing wrong.

Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of Student Personnel Services and advisor to the student senate noted that, "faculty members should try to get their students involved in campus activities, but if they are going to promote participation in student elec-

tions they should do it as that, and not promote one, special interest group."

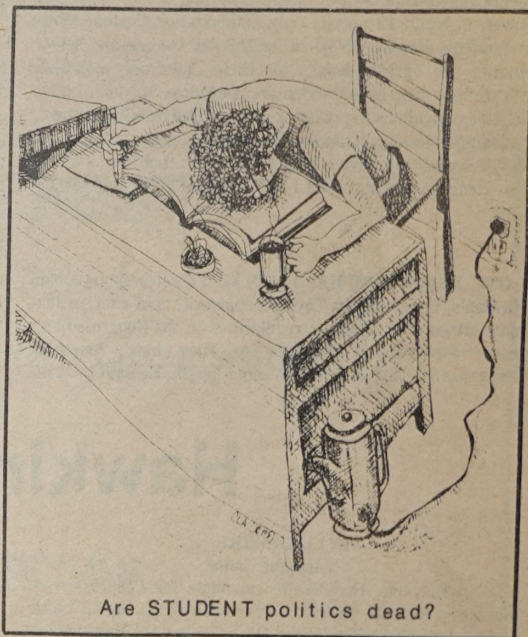
JAMES K. MAUPIN, dean of the Division of Technology, has met with members of the faculty in question in order to insure that this "interference" will not be repeated in the future.

Dolence noted that since only two of the eight students who were included on the list were elected and it wasn't really an impropriety on their part, no action will be taken against the students. However, this was a most regrettable incident that my office and I will do our best to see it is not repeated."

Despite faculty "interference" in this student senate election Dolence feels that this year's senate will be one of the best since he has been faculty advisor.

"We had more people file for office this year than at any other time in my five year association with the student senate," noted Dolence. "I believe that the great number of applicants for this

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Child abuse continues increase

By RUTH BUSH
Chart Staff Writer

Last week in Kansas City, a five year old boy, Rodney Epperson, was brought to the emergency ward of Children's Mercy Hospital by his stepfather. The boy's eyes were open and still filled with tears, but the boy was dead. His body was covered with bruises and cuts. Large areas of his skin had been ripped off.

Investigators found the boy's two year old sister alone in the parent's apartment. She also was covered with bruises and

scars. There were signs of cigarette burns on her body. The initials C.S. were carved into her right arm. There were puncture marks on her fingertips.

THE STEPFATHER was charged with second degree murder, the mother with manslaughter. The little girl was placed in a foster home.

The case of little Rodney Epperson is not unusual, in fact, according to a story in U.S. News and World Report, May 3, 1976, "more than 200,000 American boys and girls, most below the age of five, died last year as the result of intentional mistreatment by adults."

The article continues, "We're really dealing with an epidemic in this country," declares Dr. Irwin Redlener, who heads a panel at Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami that is studying the child abuse problem. "If this were polio, the whole country would be up in arms looking for a solution."

What is child abuse? It is usually defined as repeated mistreatment or neglect of a child by parents or other guardian resulting in injury or harm.

THE MISTREATMENT may be physical, beating or burning. It may also be neglect by failure to provide food, clothing or the necessities of life.

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Students to meet candidates

Plans have been finalized for "Meet the Candidates," a program designed to let candidates on both state and local levels speak on the issues of this election year. Sponsored by CIRUNA and the Joplin Jaycees, it will begin at 7 p.m. Oct. 19 in Southern's new auditorium.

According to Robert Markman, associate professor of history at Southern, there will be a five minute time limit on all speeches. "There are two thousand seats in the auditorium and it would be wonderful to fill them all," said Markman.

Included in the candidates for state office are John Ashcroft, Republican for Attorney General of Missouri, and Albert Kemp,

Republican candidate for state treasurer. Democrat Richard Rabbit, candidate for lieutenant governor, and incumbent Lieutenant Governor William C. Phelps will attend as well.

On the local level will appear, for eastern judge, Ab Hargis, a Republican, and Marian Grew, the Democratic candidate. Jim Willis is the Democratic candidate for county assessor, and Eva Mayfield is a Republican running for county treasurer. For Representative of the 138th district, Republican Julius Ossman and Democrat Mary Manard will speak. Appearing also will be republican Harvey Arnce and Democrat Tom Carver, candidates for Representative of the 137th district.

In congressional race

Taylor says 'judge record'

By STEVE SMITH

Congressman Gene Taylor, incumbent Republican seventh-district candidate for re-election, responded to a list of questions prepared by The Chart last week. In his answers he asked to be "judged on how I have voted and the services I have provided to the people of our district" and responded to questions concerning the alleged misuse of his travel expenses.

Mr. Taylor answered the questions in Washington D.C., where Congress was still in session. Originally, a request for a personal interview was made but Gary Nodder, Taylor's Joplin liaison, said it would be unfeasible due to the Congressman's campaign commitments and congressional duties. As an alternative, a list of prepared questions was submitted to the Congressman which he answered and relayed to his Joplin office.

"During the four years I have served in the House of Representatives I have cast votes on over 700 issues each year," Congressman Taylor said. "These votes have concerned every aspect of our life. I should be judged, therefore, on how I have voted and the service I have provided to the people of our district."

"The personal effort that I have put forth to provide assistance to our people," Taylor added, "can be found in virtually every country in our district." Examples of this assistance ranged from the educational TV station 21 in Springfield to the vocational-technical school in Reeds Spring, to the Messenger Towers in Joplin, Prosperity Dam Authorization, Carthage Farmers Home Housing Projects for the low income and senior citizens and nursing homes for Dade and Barry counties. "There have also been thousands of instances in which I have assisted individuals in problems with the Federal Government, including veteran's claims, social security cases and others," Taylor added "All have required hard work, but that is what I was elected to do and what I will continue to try to do in the future."

ONE ISSUE THAT HAS BEEN raised recently by Dolan Hawkins, Congressman Taylor's opponent, is of charges that have arisen over alleged irregularities in the Congressman's travel expenses. In response to The Chart's question, Congressman Taylor went into some length. He said that, ac-

ording to the records of the clerk of the House, he had made 135 trips, one each weekend through December of 1975. Under the rules of the House, according to Taylor, he has been reimbursed for sixty-one of the trips, paying for seventy-four himself — an expenditure, Congressman Taylor said, of close to \$15,000.00. The Congressman said he has also made trips eligible for reimbursement for which he has not sought payment.

"At my request," Congressman Taylor stated, "the Clerk of the House has assembled a detailed accounting of my expenditures from January of 1973 through December of 1975. The records of the Clerk reveal that I have returned to the U.S. Treasury more than \$150,000 in funds allocated to me to hire staff that I have not used. The rules of the House permit a member to employ eighteen people. I have employed only twelve, eight in my Washington office and two each in my Joplin and Springfield offices."

Continuing, Mr. Taylor stated that the Clerk's records reveal that during that nearly three-year period, he had returned to the Treasury more than \$30,000.00 in other unused allowances to which he was entitled. When expenditures for staff hiring and other allowances for calendar year 1976 are added in, according to Taylor his savings of the taxpayer's money will total better than \$250,000.00 during his four years in Congress.

"I think it is important to know that there is considerable disagreement within the Congress as to the exact basis on which travel reimbursement should be computed," Taylor said.

HE ADDED THAT HE HAD mailed a check to the Clerk of the House to make up for any differences between travel by car and air for every trip on which he had been reimbursed. He commented that his records had been submitted to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct which has reported there are no intentional irregularities involved.

On the subject of unemployment Congressman Taylor said, "I do not believe that the way to solve the problem of unemployment is through short-term make work jobs. We must get the Federal Government out of the money market to stop competing with industry for existing funds that would reduce interest rates, encouraging more plant expansion and providing more jobs."

He added that he felt if more government spending would create jobs, then the one-hundred percent increase in federal

spending in the past six years would have been accompanied by a large reduction in unemployment. This, according to Taylor, has not happened and will not happen.

Congressman Taylor is currently a co-sponsor of the Job Creation Act, which seeks to accelerate the formation and accumulation of the investment capital required to expand job opportunities and productivity in the private sector of the economy.

"Instituting conservation measures to preserve what we have and at the same time encouraging the development of new energy sources," is how Congressman Gene Taylor believes the country can solve its energy problems. "I do not know of any responsible estimate of our existing oil reserves that does not state that we will exhaust important energy resources within thirty-five to forty years. This is also true of coal. That most certainly represent an energy crisis because at the present time, along with natural gas, coal and petroleum represent our primary sources of energy."

ON THE SUBJECT of amnesty and pardons for deserters and draft-dodgers, Congressman Taylor said he was opposed to either idea on a blanket basis, feeling that any change of the status of such individuals should be dealt with on a case by case basis.

"I do not support abortion on demand," Taylor said, describing his views on that issue. "At the present time, sixteen different constitutional amendments have been introduced into the House of Representatives on the subjects. The one I favor prohibits abortion except where the life of a mother is threatened or in cases of rape or incest." Taylor agrees with President Ford in that abortion laws should not be a matter of federal regulation but would best be left to the various states for legislation.

The questionnaire provided by The Chart asked Congressman Taylor his opinion of Dolan Hawkins, his Democratic party opponent for the seventh-district seat. He refused to comment, however, and said that he has never discussed the qualifications of any opponent and feels such matters should be left to the voters of the Seventh District.

But, responding to a question asking if he would be willing to meet Hawkins in a face-to-face debate on the issues, Taylor responded with an emphatic "NO."

Hawkins faces uphill struggle

By LIZ DeMERICE
Managing Editor

Dolan Hawkins, Democratic candidate for Congress from Missouri's Seventh District, is facing a tough, uphill battle against incumbent Republican Gene Taylor, but Hawkins has hopes for an upset.

Hawkins was born in Ozark County and raised on a farm. He attended Gainesville High School, School of the Ozarks and Ouachita Baptist College before graduating from the University of Arkansas in 1961. He taught in the State of Arkansas and in Lockwood, Ava and Butler, Mo., before accepting his present position in the Rogersville School System. He has been a history teacher and head football coach there for the past five years. He and his wife, Shirley, reside in Springfield, where she is employed as a data processor and accounting consultant with E.K. Williams Co. They have two children, Eddie and Tammie, both of whom live at home.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CHART, Hawkins said that at a recent Democratic function in St. Louis someone commented that the Seventh District was run by a "political machine" because of the "ignorance of the people."

But Hawkins feels that the voters "are not ignorant people. They're going to vote the way they feel and not the way they've been raised, according to tradition," he explained. And if they do he believes he has a chance.

He entered the race because of his opposition to Taylor's voting record "and the fact that Southwest district is not getting the representation it deserves." He feels that only people with incomes "over \$35,000 are being represented, the others are not. We're the ones that suffer."

"CONSUMER LEGISLATION IS THE BIGGEST issue," Hawkins stated. "According to Consumer Federation of

America, Taylor has voted wrong on all consumer issues."

"The second issue is false vouchers on travel expenses," he continued. "Of course, there are a lot of other issues like energy, jobs, interest rates, health insurance, big trusts, credit and farm support."

Hawkins feels that Taylor is a weak congressman and hits hard on the recent publicity regarding Taylor and illegal congressional travel expenses. "He still hasn't explained those expense vouchers...and another thing is the people feel like he doesn't represent this area."

HAWKINS SAYS HE HAS A LOT to offer area residents. "I wouldn't have any other job except that of representing the people. I would meet in all 18 counties to have face-to-face discussions on the issues—every year, not just election year. My prime interests are in helping the working people," he stated.

If elected he would propose an amendment that would limit the terms of people in Congress because he feels "monopolies in Congress are just as bad as monopolies in big business. After awhile the officials are representing special interest groups."

According to Hawkins, the Republicans have had eight years "to take the right steps" regarding the economy. "Their policy has been to fight inflation with unemployment. That won't work."

HIS IS A "FLESH AND BLOOD, grass roots campaign. The Seventh District Democratic party gave me some funds but I've spent twice that much out of my own pocket," he said. Hawkins has traveled 80,000 miles since his campaign began on April 19. He feels that there is apathy among voters in southwest Missouri. "Whoever is elected will find that about 70 per cent of the people didn't vote either way," he complained.

The people with whom he has met are concerned with "loss of pride in government and trust in elected officials. But I can't un-

derstand why they go and send the same people right back."

Hawkins' campaign has been severely crippled by a lack of funds. Since he is not well known in the area he has received no funding from organized labor. In some ways he is glad because it means that, if elected, he won't "owe" anyone.

HE'S HAD SEVERAL MEETINGS in this area, with labor and Democratic organizations but "I don't get any coverage from the Joplin paper," he said.

However he hopes to get substantial support from college students. He has several former students at Missouri Southern. "The best discussions I've had were with young people. Young people are concerned about their government."

Hawkins will be on campus Oct. 19 for a "meet the candidate" session, sponsored by CIRUNA, and there he hopes to meet Taylor face-to-face. "I'd love to debate him anywhere," he emphasized, but said that he had been informed that debating was not part of Taylor's strategy. "I can understand why," he said.

Responses by voters to Hawkins have been good, he felt. "I've never heard a derogatory remark except from people who work directly for Taylor."

He laughingly noted that one of his best receptions was in Coxi, Taylor's home town.

NOTICE TO ALL ORGANIZATION PRESIDENTS

There will be a meeting of the Missouri Southern Proxy club Oct. 14 at 7 a.m. in the College Union Ballroom.

Proxy club is a forum for all presidents of campus organizations to meet with members of the college administration and make any suggestions and or complaints that may improve the quality of education at Missouri Southern.

Cowboy has no legs, lives life at gallop

(Reprinted with permission from the Los Angeles Times at the suggestion of the Veterans Affairs Office.)

CRESTON, Calif. — "Clock me! Clock me!" yelled Jim Brunotte as he galloped along the roadside on his horse. The car speedometer showed 35 m.p.h.

Brunotte, 28, is a cowboy without legs, with only one arm and one eye—a man of amazing courage and determination.

"I have a lot to live for," Brunotte insisted. "I could sit back and feel sorry for myself; fall by the wayside and watch the world go by."

"But people like me have to hang in there and fight like hell."

Brunotte is hanging in there.

HE HAS BEEN EVER SINCE an artillery round in a booby trap destroyed the Jeep in which he was riding on Oct. 1, 1968, near Long Binh, South Vietnam.

He had both legs blown off. His left arm was blown off at the elbow. His left eye was blown out of the socket. His face was ripped apart by the blast. But somehow he survived.

Brunotte was a military policeman in the Army. His buddy, another MP in the vehicle with him, was killed.

Sit back and watch the world go by? Not Brunotte.

He spends much of his time speaking before handicapped groups to prove "handicapped people can do just about everything nonhandicapped can do."

Brunotte runs a 367-acre ranch at Creston, 20 miles east of Mascadero, in rolling hill country speckled with towering live oaks and willows.

He and his wife, Lynne, appear in horse shows throughout the United States and Canada.

HE HAS WON MORE THAN 200 trophies and ribbons in speed riding and other competition against nonhandicapped horsemen.

He calls his ranch "Rancho Kumbya." The name is derived from an African folk song meaning "come by here."

That's his message to handicapped men and women, boys and girls—kumbya. He's in the process of converting his property into a recreation ranch for the handicapped.

Rancho Kumbya has been set up as a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation.

Brunotte is president of the board of directors. One of the other four members is John Pierce, San Luis Obispo County sheriff.

Earlier this year a group of women horse enthusiasts, the Wranglerettes, raised \$8,000 for the ranch. The Sheriff's Posse staged a barbecue—\$7,000 was raised.

Recently the Air Force held a barbecue in Cambria and another \$2,000 was put into the Rancho Kumbya fund.

BRUNOTTE DRAWS NO SALARY. Neither does anyone else; nor will anyone when the ranch is in full operation, according to the Rancho Kumbya bylaws.

"I have my VA pension. This is not being set up as a money making project," said the Vietnam veteran.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, Military Order of the Purple Heart, service clubs like the Lions, private individuals and others have promised to support Rancho Kumbya's continuing operation.

First capital improvements, planned to get under way shortly, include a bunkhouse that will accommodate 24 handicapped men and women, and an Olympic-size swimming pool.

The handicapped have been coming to the ranch for months.

Brunotte teaches them to ride horses, to swim and dive in a nearby lake.

THE BATTERED BUT BRAVE "busted up bunch" (as Brunotte calls them) climb mountains in wheelchairs.

"They see others in worse shape than they climbing out of their wheelchairs onto a horse, climbing mountains, swimming, diving, skiing and skeet shooting," Brunotte said.

"We had a 16-year-old girl paralyzed from the waist down last week. She rode a horse for the first time in her life and loved every minute of it."

When the ranch is in full operation, handicapped persons will "come by here" for a few days to a few weeks. There will never be a charge for the handicapped to stay at Rancho Kumbya.

Brunotte feeds and cares for his livestock himself. He built a ramp and loading chute to facilitate saddling and mounting a horse. He did all the carpentry work.

He saddles his own horse with his one arm, then swings himself from his wheelchair onto the animal's back.

He drives a pickup truck with hand controls on the wheel.

A year ago last July, Brunotte was interviewed by Lynne Zurian, 24-year-old writer for "Soldiers Magazine," who flew out from Washington, D.C., to do a story on him.

THE NEXT DAY LYNNE asked Jim if he would marry her.

"Lynne flew back to Washington, wrote her story, then gave notice she was quitting the magazine," Brunotte said. "She came back to the coast."

"Lynne was raised as an Army brat. Her dad is a retired colonel..."

Jim and Lynne were married on horseback Thanksgiving, 1974, in Las Vegas where they were performing together in a horse show.

"My dad taught me life is like a book," Brunotte said. "Each page is a day in your life, each chapter a year."

"You never get a peek at what's written on the next page. And you can't change a word that's written..."

SURVEY ON MUSIC INTERESTS

This survey is being conducted by the college Union Board to determine student music interests. Please check three (3) types you prefer, rating them from 1 to 3.

___ Rock

___ Easy listening

___ Progressive Country

___ Soul

___ Classical

___ Big Band

___ Bluegrass

___ Disco

___ Country

___ Country - Western

___ Jazz

___ Country Rock

Please turn in to Room 100 by Oct. 15.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Rappelling . . .

Photographs by Liz DeMerice

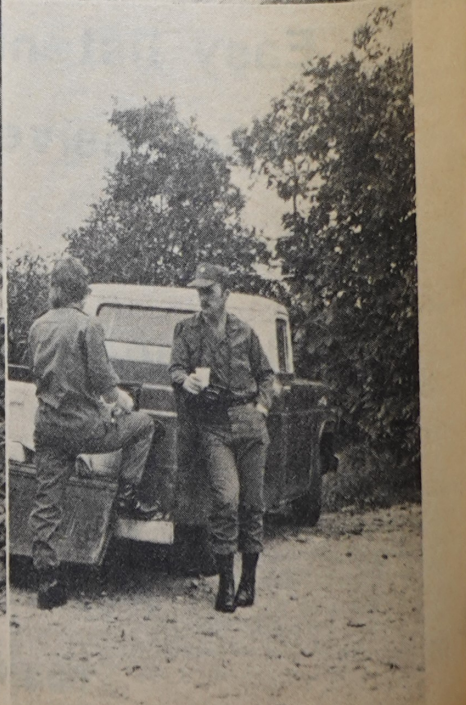
Rappelling is the descent of a cliff by rope, and students from several area high schools got first hand experience last month at a weekend training session sponsored by Missouri Southern's ROTC unit.

Sgt. James Campbell demonstrated several forms of rappelling at "Mother Nature's Crack," in Spiva Park, before the students made their own attempts.

The hardest part, according to some, was leaning back from the cliff and going over the edge.

One college student said that if you aren't scared your first time down, there's something wrong and you're more likely to become overconfident and get in a bad situation.

Basically rappelling is very safe— although it doesn't always feel that way going down.



Five state offices at stake

By ROSE SPERANDIO
Chart Staff Reporter

Who are the candidates for Missouri State Government offices and where do they stand on the issues? Well, November 2 will be here soon and it's time to start considering choice of candidates. If the August primary is any indication of political feeling in the state, election day could prove to be interesting.

The state gubernatorial candidates, Republican Christopher S. Bond and Democrat Joseph P. Teasdale, debated the issues before the Missouri Bar Association on September 17. Bond, the incumbent, emphasized legislation passed during his term, including passage of a mandatory sentencing law for those using weapons in the commission of crimes and increased funding for education. Bond also asserted that "for four full years there hasn't been a single increase in any tax levied by the state." Teasdale, a lawyer from Kansas City, claims that the Bond administration has failed the taxpayers. He predicts that voters will approve the proposal on the November 2 ballot to exempt food and prescription drugs from the state sales tax. Teasdale would make up the lost revenue by eliminating the flat 5 percent corporation income tax rate and replacing it with a graduated tax. He also favors a constitutional amendment banning abortion.

In the race for Lieutenant Governor, Republican William C. Phelps, the incumbent, faces Democratic State Representative Richard J. Rabbitt of St. Louis. The Phelps campaign emphasizes the incumbent administration's strong stand against embargoes on agricultural exports. He also sees a need for a statewide program of assistance to citizens with problems concerning government. Rabbitt, currently Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, says he is counting on former House colleagues who are now in the Senate to help him restore the powers of the Lieutenant Governor to preside over Senate debate and to assign bills to committee. Now 40 years old, Rabbitt is one of the most powerful men in Jefferson City and freely admits he would like to run for governor some day.

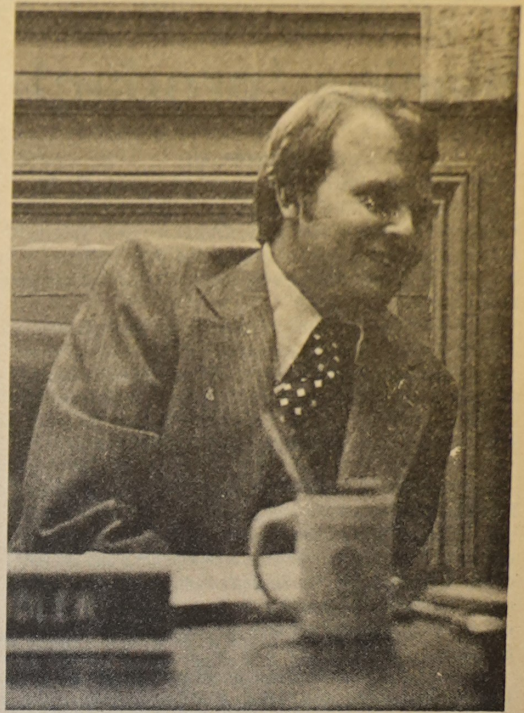
Incumbent Secretary of State, Democrat James C. Kirkpatrick, is being challenged by Republican Mildred P. Huffman of Chesterfield. Kirkpatrick is co-publisher with his son of the Jamar Daily Democrat and Weekly Democrat. When

challenged by some opponents about his age, he said, "I didn't know that age had anything to do with performance of duty." Huffman is serving a second term as State Representative from the 91st District. She says she would change the way corporation licenses are handled and "improve the general operation of the office."

Republican Albert L. Kemp, Jr. of Jefferson City opposes Democrat James I. Spainhower in the race for State Treasurer. Spainhower, the incumbent, ran unopposed in the primary. He plans a campaign appearance on October 12 in the Joplin area. Kemp, former executive director of the Missouri Elections Commission stresses professional investment analysis and cost improvement programs for state agencies in his campaign.

In the contest for Attorney General, Republican John D. Ashcroft, former state auditor and former assistant Attorney General, faces Democratic State Representative James G. Baker of Kansas City. Ashcroft has submitted an extensive plan for crime reduction, including establishment of a Missouri Bureau of Investigation and institution of a death penalty law. In his campaign, Baker stresses his leadership in the fight for stronger consumer protection, campaign spending reform, and environmental protection.

As election day nears, more and more state candidates will be making last-minute campaign appearances all over the state and sometimes even in the Joplin area. These campaign appearances should be helpful to voters in understanding the positions of the candidates.



GARY NODLER

Nodler enjoys district work

By STEVE WILLIAMS

Gary Nodler, is probably not a familiar name to the majority of students at Missouri Southern, or most Joplin area residents; unless they have had some problem with a federal agency such as the Veteran's Administration, in which case he is probably very well known.

Nodler is the field representative for the Joplin area for Congressman Gene Taylor; and carries on the affairs of the day from the Congressman's office in the downtown Federal Building assisted by Mrs. Bea White and Taylor's Washington legislative staff.

GRADUATING FROM Southern in 1972 after attending the University of Missouri and Crowder College, Nodler was appointed by Congressman Taylor to the office he now holds. THIS IN ITSELF WAS AN ACCOMPLISHMENT FOR A MAN OF 1/4 1/4 YEARS OF AGE: BUT Nodler had already laid the basis for his appointment by his accomplishments.

In 1968, while a senior at Neosho High School he was the Newton County Youth Chairman for the 1968 Republican Presidential Candidate, he then that fall founded the Crowder College Young Republican's and in 1970 was the Newton County Youth Coordinator for the Danforth for senate campaign.

Nodler's first meeting with his present employer came while he was in that 1970 campaign. It was not until 1972 that he found Gene Taylor to be seeking the Seventh District Congressional seat "I decided to volunteer my efforts in that race on the basis that I thought Gene Taylor was a man that would bring the Republican party together, in this area, to work towards the completion of their goals."

DURING THE 1972 conventions he was a delegate to the Republican State and District Conventions and was a guest at the national convention. Returning to the district he was youth coordinator for the Taylor for Congress committee and also aided in he scheduling of appearances.

After completion of the 1972 campaign he had intended to attend law school, but Taylor intervened with the offer of the field representative job he now has and according to Nodler was "simply an offer I just couldn't refuse."

When comparing his job here in Joplin to that of his colleagues in Washington, Nodler still favors Southwest Missouri "the lifestyle is slower paced and I prefer that, as it gives me the needed time to think."

"Most importantly, I prefer the district because it allows me to work directly with the people rather than through letters or telephone calls where a lot of the individuals true feelings can be lost. I get them first hand and therefore, I am able to give the congressman a more accurate reading on opinions of the people of this area. Also with the aid of an FTS line I can receive information from Washington agencies almost as quickly as the Washington office, because most communications are handled by telephone anyway."

"BESIDES, WASHINGTON as a city holds no fascination for me, as I would much rather be here where my job is simply to

try to cut through the red tape between the individuals of South-west Missouri and the different federal agencies."

"Instructors at Southern whose ideas have hung with me over the past four years are thought provoking men like Dr. Donald Youst of the political science department and Dr. Robert Markman of the history department and especially Mr. Charles Evans with whom I didn't always agree with but now believe had a pretty clear perspective of the role of politics, but for my own personal inspiration and thoughts I go to the works of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

When encouraging students at Southern in search of their careers Nodler advised, "pursue your own particular interests and through the constant development of that interest and knowledge of it you will create your own opportunities for success."

Nodler now resides in Joplin with his wife, and is a member of the National Guard of which he has been a member since 1972. He is active in the First Methodist Church here in Joplin.

College Republicans 'alive and well'

College Republicans are reportedly "alive and well, and planning strategies for the November elections," according to Steve Williams, president.

Working at local Republican headquarters, participating in campus homecoming activities, and helping with Meet the Candidate night on campus are among activities for the semester.

Larry Thomason, vice president, assists Williams with other officers being: Cindy Campbell, parliamentarian; Michael Hoffman, treasurer; and Helen Woods, secretary.

All interested college Republicans are encouraged to attend Tuesday meetings in the College Union.

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Slanina 'product of background'

By LESLIE NORMAN

Her father had a Ph.D. in Chemistry from Notre Dame. Her sister received certified registries in Nuclear Science and Chemistry and another sister is completing her master's degree in Computer Science. Higher learning attainment isn't new to the family of Dr. Ann Slanina, who has a Ph.D. from University of New Mexico.

"I am indebted to my father for exposing me academically," said Dr. Slanina. "He had a tremendously great library. I'm also grateful to my mother, who provided me with a musical and business background. I started taking piano lessons in the second grade. From then on, I took music lessons, played in school orchestras, and sang in the church and college choir."

DR. SLANINA IS A MEMBER of the English Department here. She plays viola in the college orchestra and can also play violin, clarinet, cello, piano, and the pipe organ, which she especially likes. She has directed a college band and church choirs. This year begins Dr. Slanina's ninth year as a full-time college instructor. She taught three years at Tri-State University in Indiana and is beginning her sixth year at Missouri Southern.

"Overall I would say the students at MSSC are very aware. I think the state of the economy has a good deal to do with this. I enjoy the students here—they have a willingness to learn, exhibit intellectual curiosity and are cooperative. However, I don't believe there is enough participation in activities among students. One reason people go to college is for the social opportunities and I think they should take advantage of them."

Dr. Slanina also has additional hours in psychology and says she thinks it is important to know what other people are doing and why. One of the experiences which got Dr. Slanina interested in psychology was managing a dress shop her family owned in Angola, Ind., a lake area. People from all over the country patronized the shop and she had a chance to listen to and exchange ideas with different types of people. Her family had the business for 13 years and Dr. Slanina worked in the shop and managed it for a year. She was in charge of selling and buying, decorating the windows and doing the book work.

"I BELIEVE PEOPLE SHOULD BE AWARE and understand what is happening around them by reading, watching television news, becoming involved in philosophy and the fine arts. My own philosophy of education is correlating knowledge and having a broad interest in humanitarian concerns. We have knowledge, but can we communicate? We need more interchange of ideas, a greater awareness of mankind. We need to correlate history, psychology, philosophy, and sociology with the arts. I'm interested in a broader aspect of culture. To fulfill this at MSSC we need more activities on campus and to expand our philosophy classes. I think students should be required to take composition classes every semester in order to com-

municate better. Even though instructors can tell students where to get knowledge, ultimately the student has to put it together."

Dr. Slanina is faculty sponsor for the Association for Women Students, Affirmative Action Coordinator on the College Personnel Committee and Chairperson of the Freshman Composition Committee. She is a Title Nine officer, on the Board of Directors of Newman's Center ECM, and on the Board of Directors of the Salvation Army.

"WHILE STUDYING AT THE UNIVERSITY of New Mexico, I did my thesis on the early American novel. I prepared by studying the English novel, the artistic development and intellectual ideas, into the romantic period. The most thrilling aspect of the whole thing was working with the great scholar Leon Howard. He is retired from UCLA and has traveled worldwide."

An issue which has recently been troubling Dr. Slanina is the decline of reading and writing skills among young people. She believes there is no excuse for the fact that 'Johnny can't read and write,' that basic skills should be thoroughly taught in high school so more advanced learning can take place in college.

"It is important for young people to have reading and writing proficiency," said Dr. Slanina, "because I agree with Leon Howard that 'literature is an expression of life.'"



DR. ANN SLANINA

Zuger's job 'includes everything'

By STAN HERRIN

"Everything" is what the head of the Language and Literature department does, according to Dr. Harry Zuger.

Being a little more specific, Zuger said, "There's a lot of paperwork, preparing schedules and appropriating ex-

penditures. Also you must give the department some sense of direction and have objectives for progress."

The first year faculty member had several objectives for the future, some of which would come about this year, and some hopes and dreams which may occur over a longer period of time.

"We're going to affiliate the college with some of the honorary English societies. We've already done this with speech," Zuger said.

Some of the long-range plans were a critical journal (criticizing literature, education, or issues), a possible graduate school at Southern, and an FM radio station.

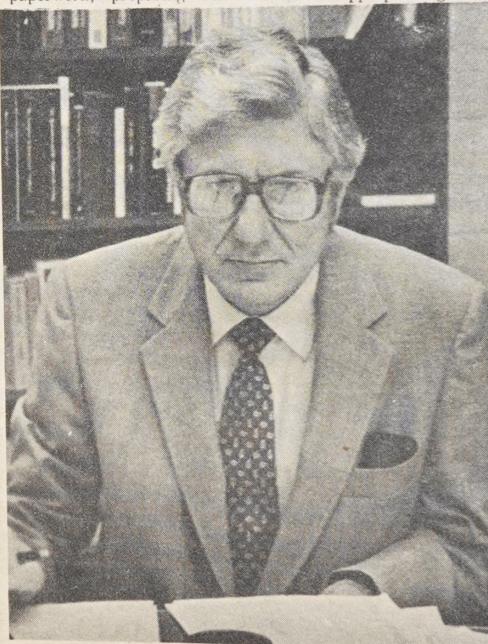
"I'd like to see it happen," said Zuger. "The area needs an educational station which would be part of a public network where you could get lectures, debates, discussion, and drama."

Before coming here, Zuger was head of department at three other colleges: he taught at Wayne State, Union College in Kentucky, East Illinois, and Schiller College in Germany. Southern compares "very well" with these colleges, according to Zuger, who went on to say, "I think Southern is a splendid college. It has even a better future. To me, it's a dynamic place, and I like to think of myself as a dynamic person."

As for the Southern library, Zuger said, "I think a lot of our library. But I think there is too much junk in libraries." He also said that if we got rid of some of the "junk" there would be more room for the "good stuff."

Zuger has a wife and two children, but "the only child I have living at home is my cat." His son is 26 and his daughter is 23.

Among favorite authors are Keates, Hawthorne, Faulkner, Eugene O'Neill and Shakespeare. "Shakespeare has as much more to say to us than to his own contemporaries," Zuger said. "It's all in how you approach it."



DR. HARRY ZUGER

ECS is involvement

By DIANA WEST

Community Action means getting people involved and that is what the Economic Security Corporation is all about.

The Joplin-based Community Action Agency offers many opportunities for persons to get involved. This may be in the form of participation in the agency's programs, being a volunteer or being on a program advisory council.

Helping people help themselves through education, jobs and social awareness is the primary purpose of the Community Action Agency.

More specifically, the Economic Security Corporation serves to combat poverty and its social problems in Jasper, Newton, Barton, and McDonald Counties in Southwest Missouri. The Community Action Agency offers programs to low-income residents and other qualified persons in the four-county areas to help them overcome these obstacles.

Those programs include Manpower (employment and training programs), Head Start (pre-school program for 4 year olds), Family Planning (birth control services for women of childbearing age), Senior Opportunities and Nutrition (social, recreational, and nutritional services to older citizens), Community Development (recruitment and referral of potential program participants) and Winterization (energy conservation and home repair).

Persons interested in being a program participant or a volunteer or in serving on a council for the agency are urged to contact the Economic Security Corporation at 710 West 20th Street in Joplin or call 417-781-0352.

Dental clinic open to public

BY MILDRED BURGESS

"Dental hygienist student, as part of their second year of training, have opened a dental clinic in the technology building," reports Mrs. Mary Ann Gremling, director of dental programs at Missouri Southern.

Services offered by the clinic include oral prophylaxis, dental x-rays, the application of fluoride agents, sealants, and desensitizers on tooth surfaces. All work is done under the supervision of a licensed dentist. Restorative work will be referred to local dentists.

Students and faculty as well as the public may call extension 279 for appointments. A minimal fee is charged and, "We are giving discounts to students," Gremling stated.

"Happiness is a well adjusted denture patient," is the theme of the "table clinics" which the hygienists will present in competition at Las Vegas, Nevada, at the National Dental Convention, November 14-17. Table clinics are short information presentations on topics relating to dental health.

Speaking with pride of the successful completion of the dental assisting program's first year at Southern, Gremling said, "The first 16 dental assistant trainees completed their 34 credit hours and dental assisting examinations for certification with scores above the national average. I'm happy to say they have all found jobs—most of them in the area."

"We now have 43 students enrolled in the two dental programs—42 women and one man," she added with a smile.

Rocky flips bird — but who's watching?

By RUSS SMITH
College Press Service

"I don't think it's dignified to give the finger to the Vice-president of the United States," snapped Nelson Rockefeller after he flipped the bird to 25 student hecklers in Binghamton, New York last week. "I just responded in kind—it's the American way."

While this incident could have triggered a barb-filled series of encounters between students and candidates in past elections, this year it looks like there won't be any fights for Rocky, Grits and Fritz or Jerry Ford—students just don't care.

Campus activism hasn't exactly flourished in 1976. Most of the politicking is left to student hacks, the future ward leader and state senators, who are laying roots for their own careers. The camaraderie and idealism of 1968 and 1972 is gone; there's not the ability that brought 40,000 youths together to work for George McGovern in the '72 New York primary. Jimmy Carter enlisted just 400 students for the same effort in '76.

THE FEW YOUTHS that are involved in the national election this year keep lonely hours at student union campaign booths, occasionally hawking a bumpersticker or bending some patient passerby's ear.

According to pollster Peter Hart, it's an election year that will find less than half the country's registered voters traipsing to the polls, with an even lower percentage pegged for those under thirty.

"Students are campaigning for pragmatic reasons," explained Doug Miller, a senior at the University of Chicago. "They realize it's the only presidential election in their four college years, and they want to get the experience. On the whole, the University of Chicago is apolitical, anyone who gets involved in extra-curricular activities is in the minority here," he continued.

Despite the gloomy prospects of making inroads on the student vote, both Carter and Ford youth directors are at least making an effort to woo the reluctant voters.

"ACROSS THE BOARD, people are for Carter—our enemy is apathy, not Gerald Ford," asserted Janet Oliver, of the Carter National Headquarters in Atlanta. "Young people want integrity and leadership, and they haven't seen it in their lifetime. They don't remember FDR and JFK."

Oliver, who is directing a campus voter registration blitz and canvassing operation, feels that young people are fed up with politics and will be hard to reach, despite the fact that "Governor Carter has had a terrific response at college and everywhere else."

Jones seeks 'goal attainment'

By STEVEN LONG

David Jones is a new assistant professor in the business department, but beneath the exterior of a teacher is your average nice guy next door. He appeared reticent about being interviewed and in fact asked almost as many questions as he answered.

After apologizing for the "lack of furniture" in his office, Jones said, "I'd like to prepare the students to be CPA's and to know the basics of business, but basically, I just try and help the students attain their goals." He then added, "As a first year teacher, I don't know how well you'd gauge my success."

JONES SAID THAT HE had wanted to be a teacher for a long time and it seemed like now was the time to start. "That's why I went on and got my master's, so I could teach." One of the main problems in teaching he said, "is going fast enough so as not to bore some students and yet not blow over it so fast that you lose the others. I think I was inspired by some of my teachers. I respected them and thought it would be an interesting life."

"What I like best about teaching is the lack of constrictions. It's a relatively free profession and it's up to me to make the choice. For example, if this afternoon I wanted to go out and play golf, I could. My only responsibility is to be sure that I have myself prepared for classes the next day, and I could always do that later in the evening. Yeah," he added again, waving a ruler around to indicate the freedom, "that's what I like best is the lack of constrictions."

Jones came from Dennison, Texas. He worked for a while in the oil business, Oklahoma for the government. He has since then got his CPA in Oklahoma and worked for accounting firms there. He received his masters degree at OSU and like he says, "I just never got back to Texas."

Carolyn Booth, National Youth Director for the Ford campaign, is more encouraged about getting the student vote to the polls. "There is tremendous support for Ford in the southern schools, and Wake Forest, Baylor, and Notre Dame are particularly strong," she said. "The Republican college student who is registered to vote is more likely to vote than other students."

But if there's support for either Ford or Carter at the college campuses, it's certainly not out in the open. When students speak about the elections, it's more likely to be a diatribe slashed with cynicism rather than admiration.

THE MICHIGAN DAILY editorialized that Ford kicking off his campaign at a college campus (University of Michigan at Ann Arbor) "is something akin to Hitler making the first donation to the United Jewish Appeal." The editorial marked Ford as "an enemy of education" because of his anti-education record in Congress, and urged students to demonstrate at the President's arrival.

At the University of Texas at Austin, a school that Booth coun-

ted among those active for Ford, one student countered that the campus was politically dormant: "There's voter registration going on alright, but the race isn't too hot. There's little activity for Carter, less for Ford. People just don't care anymore."

"There's some political organization, but it's not like four years ago," remarked a graduate student at the University of Maryland, reiterating a common theme on campuses today. "Some are participating on a local level, the hard-core political addicts, but I haven't seen much movement around this place."

Even the workhouse Young Americans for Freedom are bypassing the presidential election this year. Disheartened that Ronald Reagan was nosed out in Kansas City, YAF members are concentrating on key congressional races, where conservative members are facing stiff opposition.

What does it all add up to? A handful of hecklers, a score of placards, and an occasional cherry bomb scare. And though some students turn out for campaign appearance, the most prevailing attitude towards the election is pretty well summed up by a University of Oklahoma student who said, "Yeah, I saw Carter. He says what everyone wants to hear—just like any other politician would."

Sloan tends to 'non-conform'

By ROSS BINGMAN

Years ago, teachers were expected to abide by certain standards and were often dull, boaring people. Marion Sloan, assistant professor of physics at Missouri Southern State College, certainly does not conform to those ideas concerning teachers.

Sloan, who has been on the faculty at Missouri Southern since 1967, is known among students as an interesting teacher. "Some people feel my style of teaching is too entertaining, but in a required course such as physical science if the class couldn't laugh every now and then the class would be unbearable," he stated.

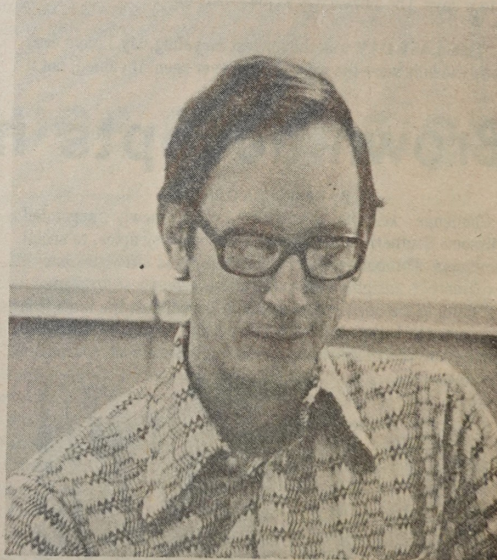
"AT TIMES I WILL THINK up puns before class but I have found that the funniest situations are those which occur spontaneously. I really enjoy teaching though. Where else can you get paid for just talking to people?" he said.

Sloan calls himself average, then says that he lives in Joplin with "my wife, two kids, a dog and a duck." His students find him anything but average, and a poll of several students in his physical science classes revealed that he was the favorite with a majority of the students.

"Someday, my boat will come in with a job that will pay me \$50,000 a year but until then I think that I can be very happy teaching young people," he said.

OUT OF CLASS, Sloan is a bit out of the ordinary also. He owns a Yamaha dirt bike and has competed in several cross country races. "I've won a couple of trophies in races," he says, "but I would never compete in a race for money, because that would make it too much like work."

Concerning his classroom antics with the blackboard, Sloan says "I have seen people talk for a full hour and never write on the blackboard. I love to use the blackboard to communicate my ideas because that's what it's all about, communicating."



MARION SLOAN

Math students organized

Missouri Southern's math organization is a union of two campus groups — Kappa Mu Epsilon, an honorary math society, and the Math Club, for those who do not qualify for KME.

In order to qualify for membership in KME, a student must have taken at least three math courses in college (including Calculus I and II), have a B average in math and a standing in the upper third of the class.

Bob Dampier is president of the Math Club and Dr. Charles Allen and Mary Elick are faculty sponsors. Elick also serves as corresponding secretary for KME.

Currently the club has 25 members, who meet on the first Tuesday of each month at noon. At the session, students, faculty members and professional people conduct discussions and show films related to the field.

The club's first social activity of the semester was a float trip on Elk River. The group plans to take part in Homecoming activities and will be in charge of this year's College Bowl. The KME chapter plans to attend several conventions and last year attended the regional convention in Atchison, Kan. KME has also set up a free tutoring program for lower division math courses.

The Math Club will also be involved in the Math League program, which brings together students from over 20 area high schools. The program is in its tenth year at Southern. Last year, Neosho, Lamar and Miller were the top teams.

Anyone wishing to join the organization should contact Dr. Allen or Elick.

Salmon's hobby unusual

By PETE BROGLIO

"It was the first time I had ever seen the Grand Canyon. At the rim it was snowing and blizzard-like cold. It was very threatening to me, so I guess there was quite an element of adventure. As we descended, the snow turned to rain. The canyon is about a mile deep. At the bottom, it is semi-arid."

Mike Salmon, Director of Public Works for the City of Joplin, recalled some memories of his first backpacking trip.

PREPARATIONS FOR a second hiking adventure were flourishing in another corner of the room. The well used camping equipment was being arranged for another trip to Arizona.

"The first trip was hard on me. It was March, and I had been inactive. If I had gone now, I don't think it would have been so difficult."

The trip was organized by the Orangewood Presbyterian Church of Phoenix. Salmon went on the three day hike with his brother-in-law. "We spent one day going down, and two coming back out. We started on the Kaibabi Trail at Yaqui Point and came up Bright Angel Trail. We camped over-night at Indian Gardens."

The second trip to Arizona was highlighted by a short camping trip with Kay, his wife, Kay's brother and his wife; both of whom are avid backpackers. Salmon was optimistic about the vacation. "I am trying to get Kay interested in camping," he said.

"I HAVE ALWAYS liked to camp. I guess I have done more this year than ever before and I want to do even more."

"Kay and I have done a lot of floating this year. We have canoed the Buffalo River, the Eleven Point River, Jack's Fork, Elk River and Shoal Creek."

Besides being an avid canoeist and hiker, Salmon is a spirited bicycle rider. In April of this year he rode the Easter Tour of the Ozarks. The tour was arranged and carried out by the Tri-State Wheelmen, a Joplin bicycle club.

"We started from Kellar's Dorm near Eureka Springs and camped in Lost Valley; and then to Withrow Springs State Park. The last night was at Table Rock State Park. We went 260 miles in four days. The longest day's ride was 77 miles."

"THE LAST DAY was the longest bicycling day I have ever had. The hills were the worst I have ever seen. It rained, but it

was so cold; it was almost snowing. Several riders dropped out and rode the sagwagon the rest of the way. They just started shivering and couldn't stop. Their clothing was the problem."

"There were 23 people on the tour. There was an attorney from Minneapolis, and a book binder from Chicago who was 65 years old. His wife was 62; and she could flat out bicycle me. It wasn't even close."

Most of the bicyclists were from Joplin. This was the third year for the tour.

"The food was exceptional. I ate five meals a day and didn't gain one pound. I really expected to gain a little weight on the trip, but I didn't."

"WE WOULD RIDE down the road and about every ten miles there would be the truck with hot chocolate, kool-aid, tea, sandwiches, apples and oranges. We ate oranges all day long."

Salmon also rides his bicycle to work whenever he can. "I find riding to work on a bicycle very relaxing. I am in a better frame of mind at work and when I get home. Last summer I rode to work 80 per cent of the time," he said.

Joplin's bicycle club, The Tri-State Wheelmen, has an active membership of zero, except to plan the Easter Tour. "I think it is very unfortunate the bike club collapsed because I feel there are enough people with enough time and talent to make something of the bike club. But, I can't be too critical because all I am doing is asking someone else to do it," Salmon said.

"A lot of people have bicycles, but they don't use them enough. They just get out for that little bit of exercise in the evenings. I would like to see people riding bicycles more often."



ROSEMARY CURB

Curb's background includes films

By RACHEL FRERER

One of the new members of Southern's faculty for the fall semester is Rosemary Curb, who has resided in Joplin for one month after living eight years in Fayetteville, Ark. Curb is currently teaching in the English and Drama Departments here.

She had previous teaching experience in biology, but enjoys English more. "After I had obtained my degree in biology I took a few literature courses and became more interested in English.

I suppose the reason being that in biology you work with things while in English you work with people."

She likes travel and tries to make at least one trip every year. "I haven't traveled as much as I'd like. I've never been to Europe, but I have been to Canada and Mexico....," Curb states. She spends some of her summer in Colorado, where she takes pleasure in hiking, and usually spends her winter vacation in New York, viewing the new plays and movies. "I plan my life around movies," she said, "I prefer foreign movies over American-made movies."

In the fall of 1975, she played a part in a new movie starring Peter Fonda, entitled "Fighting Mad," which was filmed in northwestern Arkansas. She became so involved in the making of the movie, that she attended rehearsals even when she was not required to be on the set. In her spare time she interviewed Peter Fonda for a literary paper. She has written play reviews for "Rolling Stone" magazine and also written poetry for her personal pleasure.

She said that most people tend to watch television instead of reading books, which limits the imagination. "When you watch TV you have to take it at the speed it is shown, whereas when reading a book you take it at your own pace." Although she prefers films portraying tragedy, she feels that too much violence is shown on TV. "It would seem that in everyone's life there is some kind of crisis concerning crime. I think it makes people passive." She also said that most movies and TV shows present males as being the main characters, giving them the best roles. In addition to the work she has done in English and drama, she is working on her dissertation about Black Playwrights. She feels this is one area which does not receive enough credit for research.

Computer league plans activities

Computer Science League, with Larry Thomason as president, has begun planning activities for the year which will include tours to area computer centers. Such tours are designed to acquaint majors with job situations and what can be expected of them as employees.

Besides tours, participation in campus activities and social events are planned. The club is open to all computer science majors and for further information, James Gray in Kuhn Hall may be contacted.

Besides Thomason officers include Bill Braeckel as vice president; Wesley Rhodes as secretary; and Sue Aldridge as treasurer.

Brown accepts new challenges

By REBECCA OAKES

Challenge attracts Christine Brown, newly appointed Missouri Southern State College sociology instructor, to social problems. Through research she attempts to offer awareness, explanations, insights and predictions to solve these problems.

"Finding the answer to a problem depends on the facts it is supported by being completely correct and up-to-date. The basic institutions of society—family, religion, government, economics

and education—do not change, yet there are constant internal changes in the institutions. Because of the changes, social research should never stop. Deviant behavior is one field in which research has not kept pace with the new problems," she said.

Research plays a big part in teaching any subject. However, in some subjects the information does not differ from ten years ago so the same notes can be used. Sociology is a subject that never stays the same for even two consecutive years.

"I cannot teach without researching. By teaching I get both sides of sociology," she said.

Brown has a bachelor of arts degree from Northeastern Oklahoma State University and her master's degree from the University of Arkansas. Missouri Southern is her second teaching job. She first taught at the University of Arkansas as an assistant. She also assisted in research on "Special Project on Aging."

"The research was a statewide aging project by Health, Education, and Welfare through a federal grant of \$200,000. The purpose was to determine the needs, such as social and medical of elderly citizens. The two-year research included testing models, individual interviews and working with lump groups. A journal and a book concerning the project will be published. The book, an expanded version of the research, will include a chapter written by me titled "Social Models of Aging." The project was headed by co-directors. I was third in line."

As Chief of Operations she headed two other research projects, "Citizen Attitudes towards the Arrival of Vietnamese Refugees" and "Child Abuse Investigation Research." She seldom had problems with public cooperation, instead, administrative problems were the roadblocks.

"Everybody resents change to a certain extent, a major problem is getting people to be receptive to changes. Almost always when a problem is prevented, because of people cooperating, the question of whether there was ever a problem arises. Sociologists seldom get credit but almost always get blamed," said Brown.



CHRISTINE BROWN

Danforth speaks on 'basic issue'

By LIZ DeMERICE
Managing Editor

Jack Danforth, Missouri attorney general seeking election to the United States Senate, feels the basic issue of his campaign is how do we move forward as a country without creating a federal government of colossal size, reach and power."

Danforth, a Republican, was elected attorney general in 1968 and now faces Democrat Warren Hearnes, two-term governor. In an interview with The Chart, Danforth discussed his service in Jefferson City.

"I THINK THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S office in Missouri is a remarkably fine office," he said, adding that he believed expectations about what government can be have been raised in the past eight years.

He is quick to note that the "spoils system," once dominant in Missouri politics, has been abolished and that he has worked for better environmental legislation, consumer protection and anti-trust laws.

At one point in his campaign, Danforth made a statement that seemed to link Warren Hearnes and what the attorney general calls "machine politics," but Danforth says that statement was misconstrued. "What I meant to say is that in the last eight years we've accomplished something different in Jefferson City," he explained.

THE GOVERNMENT, HE FEELS, is less partisan. "We've created a two-party system in our state which I feel is important," he noted.

Nationally, he believes, the role of the individual state needs to be revised. "What essentially states are doing now is administering federal programs and federal regulations," he stated, adding that their decision making power has been "pre-empted."

The remedy, he states, is to move increasingly toward revenue sharing and away from categorical grant programs.

DANFORTH SAYS THAT PEOPLE are still interested in issues, not just "character." "I have, generally, question and answer periods as part of my basic presentation and the questions... have been numerous and indicated an awareness of issues," he said, adding, "obviously people want a good person."

The issue people are most interested in is the one Danforth has adopted as the crux of his campaign: How do we have "progress within the context of diversity?"

Danforth has taken a stand for limiting the tenure of Senators and Representatives to 12 years. He noted that Senator Bellmon (Okla.) is one politician who feels as he does — that it's not an impossibility. "We limit our presidents to two terms," Danforth stated. "A person does not go to Washington to stay there forever."

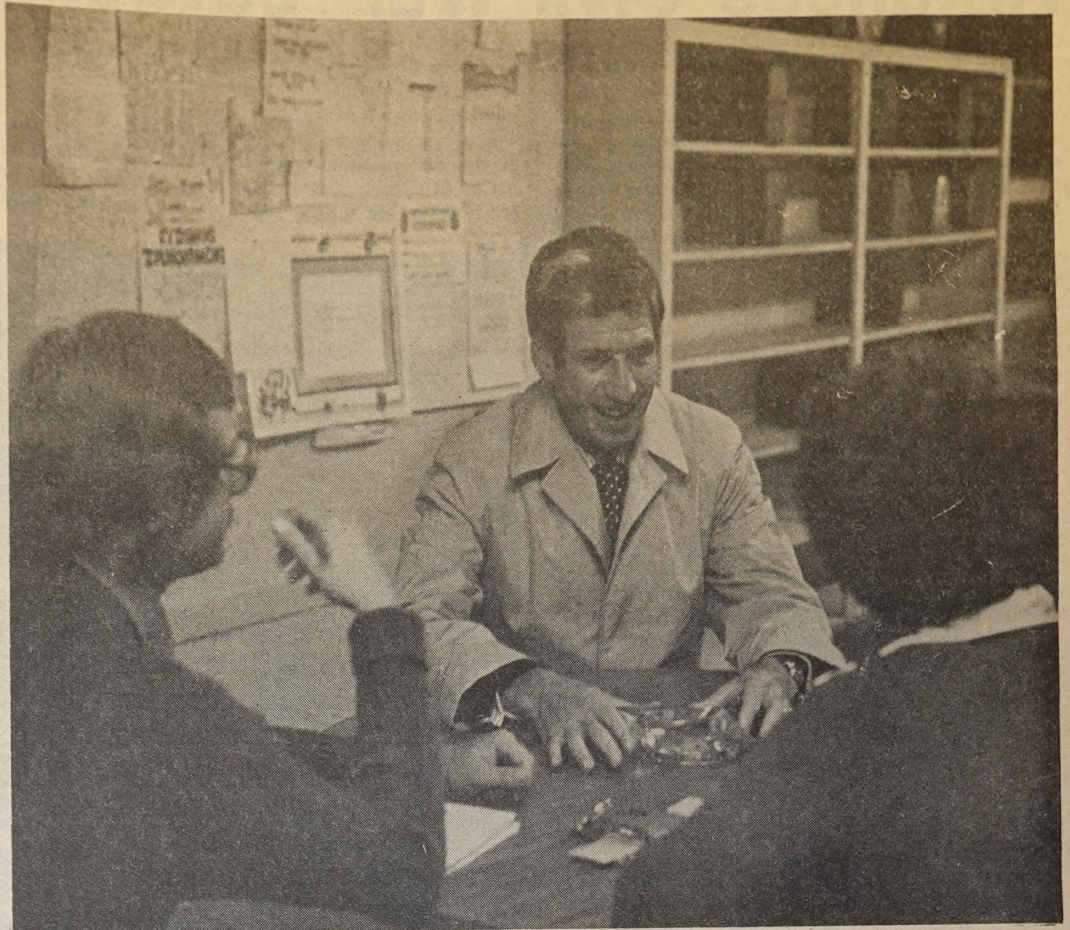
ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND ANTITRUST enforcement are two of the areas in which Danforth has been particularly active and he plans to take his "general bias in these directions" to Washington. He also is concerned with consumer protection, believing that the simplest solution is to have "a competitive market policed by informed consumers armed with adequate remedies to protect themselves."

Although the seventh district is predominately Republican, Warren Hearnes has had strong support in Southwest Missouri because of his interest in Missouri Southern. Danforth, however, feels that this support has eroded.

"I think I'm going to run well ahead of him in the seventh district and in Jasper County. I can't take it for granted, however. I have to work at it," he said.

He plans to make an "all-out effort in the last weeks" of his campaign and believes that if all factions of his campaign organization do their job, "I think I'll win."

"I think the only way I know how to run is to sprint," he concluded.



JOHN C. DANFORTH, candidate for the United States senate from Missouri, was recently in Joplin on a campaign trip and took time out to speak with Chart staff members Liz Demerice and Steve Smith. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Hearnes continues campaign

By STEVE SMITH

The senatorial campaign of former Governor Warren E. Hearnes continued on last week, despite a serious lack of funds and polls that show him trailing badly behind Missouri Attorney General John Danforth, his Republican opponent in the race.

When interviewed by The Chart by telephone last week, Hearnes, speaking from Springfield, said that his poorly funded campaign was substituting for dollars in the only way they knew how — by buying advertisements from the media and "pressing the flesh." "I've been walking through towns in Missouri," Hearnes said. "I hit Joplin on the twelfth of October. This is the way I've been campaigning. When you can't match money you have to make up for it in time and effort."

HEARNES WAS IN Springfield for a fund-raising dinner at the time, the interview was conducted.

"I've carried Joplin twice," Hearnes said, when asked if he feels there is a chance of a strong showing in southwest Missouri on election day. "Of course, that doesn't necessarily mean I'll do it again. I do expect a lot of support because it has always been said I've never forgotten southwest Missouri, especially Jasper County."

(Hearnes remains in the minds of many southwest Missourians as an instrumental force in a variety of efforts,

among which might include the legislation that led to the formation of MSSC).

INVOKING SOME EXTREMELY strong response The Chart asked the former Missouri governor about Attorney General Danforth's statement that Warren Hearnes stands "for everything he is against."

"I stand for a balanced budget," Hearnes said. "I guess that means he doesn't. I'm for a strong defense. I guess that means he's not. I have to take him at his word. I'm for trying to cut down inflation and unemployment. I'm for changing the way grants go to school districts so they won't be in block form because some areas need more money than other areas. I assume by his statement that he's against that. I'm against gun control. That means he must be for it."

Another bone of contention between the two candidates is the issue of capital punishment. Hearnes stated in answer to a question on the subject that he feels capital punishment is justified because it is "a punishment for a crime committed. He continued further by using what he termed an "elaborate comparison" that the situation might resemble the crimes committed by the Nazis against the Jews during WW II. Governor Hearnes said that if he were asked at the time if he felt the death penalty were deserved by the commander of the death camp at Buchenwald his answer would have been "yes". He also gave an example of the case of a fifteen year-old delivery boy who was abducted, tied and murdered in a basement. "To me, the killers deserved the death penalty," Hearnes said. He added that, in his opinion, life prison sentences, in replacement of the death penalty, are not one-hundred per cent effective deterrents to crime, either.

Despite the fact that Governor Hearnes is trailing in the polls he evidently feels his chances of election are worth the effort of a campaign. "I would not be out here campaigning if I did not feel I had a chance of being elected," Hearnes stated. "We've heard that often Danforth has been non-accessible. People have had a very hard time of reaching him. We're making it a point to be reached."

National teacher exam set

Education majors who plan to graduate this semester should complete their National Teacher Examination registration before October 13. Registration forms may be obtained from either the division of education office in the Math-Science Building or the Counseling and Testing Office in 120 Hearnes Hall. The registration form, with fee, must be returned to the Division of Education Office on or before October 13.

During the one-day session, a candidate may take the Common Examinations, which include tests in professional and

general education, plus one of the 27 Area Examinations designed to probe the knowledge of particular subject matter and teaching methods of the student's major.

Once registered, each candidate will receive an admission ticket and notification of the exact location of the center to which he or she should report. Those taking the Common Examinations will report at 8:30 a.m. on November 13 and finish at about 12:30. Area examinations are scheduled from 1:30 to about 4:15 p.m. the same day.

Arkansas Civil War battle saved Missouri

By MAX MCCOY
Chart Staff Writer

Major-General Earl Van Dorn, a West Point graduate and supreme commander of the Confederate forces in the west, had a master plan in 1862. With one swift move he intended to capture both Arkansas and Missouri, easing the pressures of Union forces on the opposite side of the Mississippi.

On March 3, when Van Dorn arrived at Cove Creek Arkansas, just south of Bentonville, he was sadly disappointed. Instead of having 10,000 fresh Missouri recruits as Van Dorn expected, General Sterling Price's forces numbered no more than 7,000 and were tired of war. In a fashion typical to his character, Price entertained Van Dorn with melodies from the regimental band, tents carpeted with buffalo robes, and breakfasts of kidneys cooked in sherry. General Ben McCulloch of Texas was skeptical of such luxuries. McCulloch's staff, in contrast with Price's, was small and composed of well seasoned soldiers.

VAN DORN SENT word for Albert Pike, in command of some 3,500 Indian warriors, to join forces with his army at Elm Springs. Samuel Curtis, army major-general of the Union forces, was camped at Sugar Creek near Pea Ridge and the hamlet of Leetown with 11,000 men. Van Dorn wanted to defeat Curtis, and make the way clear to go on to St. Louis.

On March 4, when the main body of Confederates broke camp, Van Dorn was forced to ride in an ambulance because of a fever he'd taken during his journey to join the army. They reached Bentonville on March 6, routing a small Union force under the command of Franz Sigel. Van Dorn's army followed Sigel's retreating forces closely, and by nightfall they were near Curtis' position on Sugar Creek.

Passing through an elongated valley, the Springfield and Fayetteville road, or Telegraph Road, extended through both the Union and Confederate forces. To the south of this a two story white house, the Elkhorn Tavern, was the southern terminus of the telegraph line. This structure was destined to change hands many times during the ensuing battle, serve as a hospital, and give its name to what many have called the "Elkhorn campaign."

Van Dorn's plan was to circle around the Union army and attack from the north, down Telegraph Road. 1,000 men were left behind at the supply wagons to offer some protection, and to keep dummy campfires going to give the impression that the body of the southern force had not moved.

VAN DORN'S ACTIONS were somewhat checked by the fact that Curtis knew of the night troop movements by way of reconnaissance teams. The Confederates were hampered also by trees that Curtis had ordered felled on the Keetsville and Bentonville roads, as well as their own morale. For the last three days they'd conducted forced marches in the blinding snow, and having run out of provisions, the Missourians under Price had

resorted to digging for food in the wagon ruts. Price's troops reached the Telegraph Road late in the morning rather than sunrise, and the advantage of surprise was completely lost.

Indian warriors under Pike's command caused General Curtis some concern when they broke through the west flank. The Indians, in full dress, soon lost their momentum when they stopped to scalp their victims and to prance about the deadly "shooting wagons."



THE WHITE, TWO STORY house which served as Elkhorn Tavern proved to be the key battlepoint in the fight that preserved Missouri as part of the Union during the civil war. (Chart photo by Max McCoy).

James Baker visits in Joplin

By DENISE SPRINGER

Democratic candidate for attorney general, James Baker, visited Joplin in mid September expressing his views on major issues, the present attorney general's office, a serious problem in our nursing homes, and his proposed policy.

"The biggest and most important issue of this campaign deals

with the right of the attorney general to intervene and arguments before the Missouri Public Service Commission on behalf of the state. John Ashcroft, my opponent, has claimed attorney general does not have this right. He was shooting from the hip. He has not done his legal research," said Baker as pledged, "to take the action when necessary."

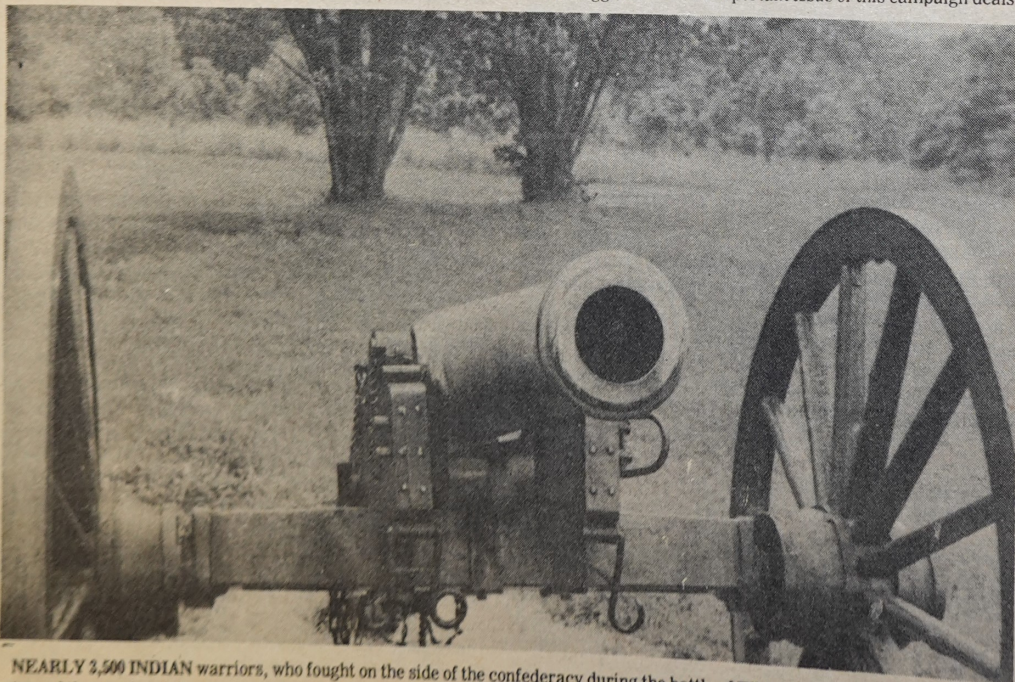
BAKER EXPRESSED HIS APPROVAL of a bureau of investigation for Missouri. His opinion of the bureau differs from Ashcroft's in that he feels the power of arrest and wire should be denied. "A bureau of investigation would help solving organized crime and drug traffic problems that cover county boundaries," commented Baker.

Campaign funds seem to be limited for Baker but he feels chances for being elected are good. He said, "The Democrats are running a pretty strong ticket this fall, but people in state usually vote for the man rather than the ticket. Hopefully this is where I will receive most of my support."

ENFORCING AND ACTING on the laws, according to Baker is a major function of the attorney general.

"The present attorney general's office, held by Republican John Danforth, has been well run. But there have been overlooked, issues that need to be dealt with," said Baker and added "dealing with these issues is what I intend to do."

My first priority as attorney general would be to clean up mess in nursing homes," Baker said. Laws presently provide annual inspection of homes by the Division of Health to point out regulation deficiencies. Missouri has an estimated 100 unlicensed homes. He added, "I propose beginning a program of enforcement starting with those homes having the worst conditions. It's a job that may take two or three years, something should start to be done. The best place to begin is the attorney general's office which can file charges against these homes in an attempt to close down or improve them."



NEARLY 3,500 INDIAN warriors, who fought on the side of the confederacy during the battle of Elkhorn Tavern, captured a battery of three union "shooting wagons" and then promptly eliminated themselves from the battle by stopping to scalp the fallen enemy. (Chart photo of the Pea Ridge Military Park by Max McCoy).

Year abroad educational

By CAROL COWAN

...coming to a foreign country can prove to be educational, interesting, fun, and often confusing. Such was the case of Steve Evans, Southern freshman, who has just returned from a year's program as an AFS student to Denmark. Evans, 1975 graduate of Carthage High School, repeated his senior year in the schools of Denmark.

Evans always enjoyed the AFS kids from other countries. I thought I'd like to see their way of life. I love traveling and meeting new people. Through the American Field Society, I was able to do so."

EACH YEAR THE AMERICAN FIELD SOCIETY selects a high school senior to participate in a student exchange program. The qualifications of an exchange student are difficult to meet. Intelligence, leadership, maturity, and personality are needed in order to cope with a foreign country.

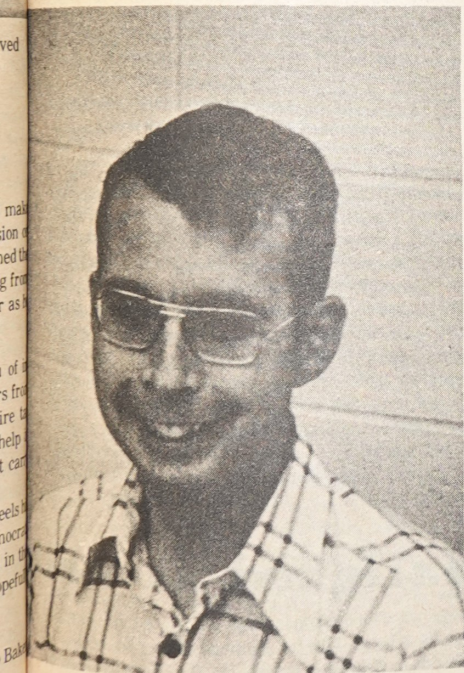
"I really didn't know what to expect from Denmark, said Evans. I received a letter from New York instructing me to be ready to fly to Varnaes, Denmark in thirteen days. I left the United States with no idea of what I'd be facing."

Evans stayed with the Alfred Lyck family. Unexpectedly, he was living with three new sisters, a brother, and his Danish parents.

THEY WERE REALLY A LOT different from my American family. We lived on a large farm and everyone stayed home most of the time. When we did do something, we did it as a family."

Evans had no training in the Danish language before he left America. Before going to his family, he attended a language school in Denmark for two weeks.

I learned most of the language through a flashcard system. My little Danish sister, Jette, would show me a picture and I'd say the Danish word for it. Until I learned the language, I went through many hand motions, laughter, and tears. Even though I was in Denmark a year, I never felt completely at ease communicating with the people."



RAY MINKLER

PART TIME

COLLEGE REP WANTED to distribute Student Rate subscription cards on this campus. Good income, no experience involved. For information application send name & address to: D. DeMuth, Area Manager, 3223 1st St., Franklin Park, Ill. 60131

EVANS WENT TO A COLLEGE prep school. He feels the Danish people have a higher standard of learning.

"So much information was given in class every day, that it became impossible to keep up, stated Evans. I felt like they knew more about the U.S. government than I did. All the kids really kept up on world affairs."

Communism was another new factor encountered by Evans. He related that there were about seven Communists in his class who constantly asked confusing questions about U.S. government.

"They felt it was their mission to turn me to Communism, before I left."

EVANS TOURED GERMANY with several classmates. He said it was one experience he would never forget.

"When I got to Berlin, I could feel the difference. The people rarely smiled. All those stories I had heard about barbed wire, guards, and vicious dogs were true. It's like being in prison. I have no desire to go there again."

Food prepared Danish-style was a real treat for Evans. He especially enjoyed the homemade breads, cakes, and pastries.

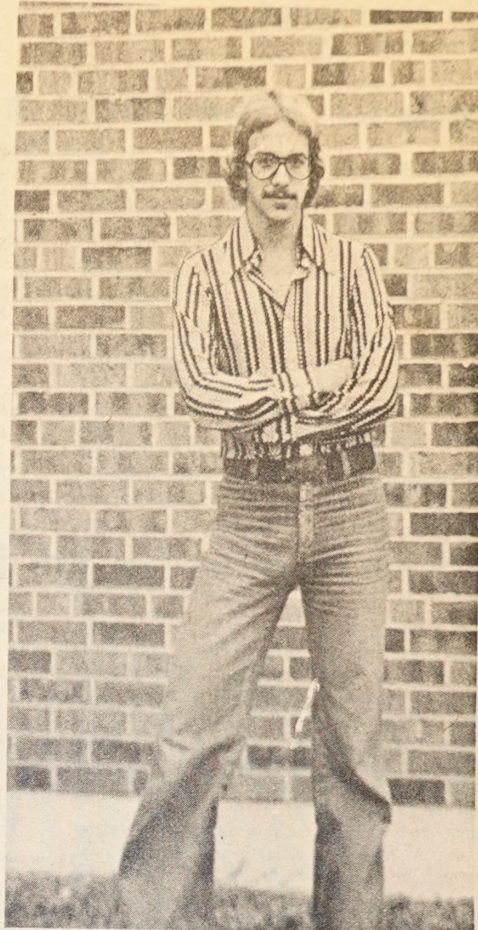
"PROBABLY THE DISH I enjoyed most was one called ymer. It is a type of yogurt, spooned over cornflakes, then sprinkled with sugar. My family often had this for dessert, related Evans.

The costs in Denmark were much higher than those of the U.S. One fourth gallon of gas ran about \$1.50. For this reason many of the people rode bicycles.

Air rates were considerably lower than those of the United States. Evan's Danish father took a round trip to Africa for less than fifty dollars.

DENMARK IMPRESSED EVANS so much that he plans to make another visit in the near future.

"The people are shy, but once you get to know them they are really wonderful. Already I miss my Danish family and friends."



GARY EVANS

Minkler emphasizes family group

By KATHY SENEKER

"The family is the most significant institution in society," stressed Ray G. Minkler, assistant professor of political science. "I certainly feel better about my relationship with my family than with anything else. I think we ought to spend a lot of time with our families."

Minkler and his wife Rita have two daughters, Rebecca and Ruth Ann.

THIS IS MINKLER'S FIRST YEAR at Southern, where he teaches courses involving government, public administration, and constitutional law.

Minkler previously taught at Minot N.D. State College and Washburn (Kan.) University.

He received his B.A. at the University of Utah, his M.S. at the University of Minnesota, and is now a Ph.D. candidate at the latter.

"I TRAVELED IN RESPONSE to the demands of my education, jobs and the army," said Minkler, who has lived in Utah, Oklahoma, Kansas, North Dakota, Texas, Minnesota, Missouri and Berlin, Germany.

Minkler served two years in the army during the Vietnam War.

"I was trained to load guns and fire large weapons, but I ended up in Army Intelligence."

"The part of Army Intelligence I worked with dealt with personnel security; clearing people who would work with top secret material. I participated in screening individuals."

MINKLER WENT TO COLLEGE on a basketball scholarship.

ship. He began as a pre-med student and then turned to law, finding his political science courses interesting.

"My first teachers were very critical. I felt that they graded my written work because of my ideas. They said the writing was fine, but the ideas were bad."

In 1966, Minkler became an intern in Washington, D.C., in the office of Senator Wallace F. Bennett (R-Vt.) as a part of a university-affiliated program. Each year one student from the university was chosen through recommendations and interviews to work as an intern.

IT DIDN'T PAY MUCH. "I was there mainly to learn and to observe."

"My senator was better than most and gave me a lot of freedom as to what I wanted to do. I could participate in whatever they were doing."

Minkler did a lot of research for the senator.

"I did research into the legal justification of our involvement in Vietnam, which I did not agree with and was strongly opposed to.... I found that it was legally justifiable."

ON THE ATMOSPHERE in Washington, D.C., Minkler said, "You come to realize very quickly a sense of power and decision—that important things are being decided and that you are a part of it."

"Many people find it hard to leave there and go on elsewhere. A lot of people just can't leave. Whatever they do outside of Washington seems insignificant...."

"Maybe it's all make believe. I don't know."

Co-ed intramurals blocked

(Continued from page 1)

athletics 'may' be provided through 'separate' teams for males and females or through a single team open to both sexes."

ACCORDING TO DOLENCE and campus Title IX officer, Dr. Ann Slanina, the difference between the flag football played at the University of Texas and the type played here hinges on the interpretation of "contact sport" or "non-contact sport". At Texas, it is considered a "non-contact" sport, while here it is considered a "contact" sport.

The current deadline for entering a team in the intramural flag football program is now 5 p.m. Tuesday.

To enter a team in the program a student must pick up an entry blank from the office of Dr. Max Oldham, Room PE-118, fill it out and turn in a roster by the deadline date. Rules are also available in Oldham's office.

The first games are scheduled for Thursday with the first game scheduled for 3:45 p.m. All games will be played on Tuesdays and Thursdays. A complete schedule will be available on Wednesday afternoon.

...in our opinion

Student elections are for students

With the conclusion of the recent student senate and class officer elections came the disclosure of certain "interference" by members of the technology division faculty.

Dr. Jerry Coburn and other faculty members, on the day of the senate elections, encouraged students in their classes to vote for members of the Industrial Technology Club.

When asked about the ethics of campaigning for students during class time Coburn and other faculty members saw nothing wrong. They pointed out a campaign poster placed in the technology building by Robert Womack, a student running for a senate position.

The campaign poster noted that a "vote for Robert Womack was a vote for industrial technology." This, said the faculty members, was an example of unethical action,

because it gave the impression that Womack was a technology major. Robert Womack is a business major.

The poster did not state that Womack was an industrial technology major; it merely noted that Womack supported industrial technology.

It may surprise the industrial technology faculty to find out, but there is a difference between a student's running a campaign and a faculty member's urging students to vote for a select group. Faculty members inherently have a great deal of influence when they speak before a class and with that influence in mind should exercise a great deal of discretion when speaking, during class time, of purely student matters.

Faculty members should remember that it is a STUDENT senate and that, during class time, it would be in both their best interest and in the best interest of the student body to remain aloof from student elections.

Boycott works in intramurals

With last week's reorganization of the intramural flag football program comes the realization of one fact that is important to bear in mind: The ultimate success or failure of any program on campus depends on something that is lacking on this campus, student interest and involvement.

In the intramural flag football program, as originally presented to students of Missouri Southern, an opportunity presented itself for students to show their interest by not getting involved.

Many students found the program as presented oppressive. So, rather than simply accept the program as presented an unofficial boycott of the program was declared. As of Monday, Sept. 27, there were no teams entered in the program. The deadline for entering teams had been the previous Friday.

As a result of a complete lack of student interest the reorganized program was dropped in favor of the

guidelines that have been followed in years past.

While organized dis-interest seems a rather odd way of expressing your opinion, it must work.

Now that the reorganized program has been dropped it remains to be seen if that same student interest will carry over and make the flag football program, which has been failing in recent years, an unqualified success.

The campus speaks:

Veterans badly explained...

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This column belongs to the readers. Here they may express their opinions. It substitutes for a letters to the editor column, so the range of topics discussed may be wider.)

By NORMAN W. SHAIGHT

The word Stuvet is taken from the two words Student and Veteran.

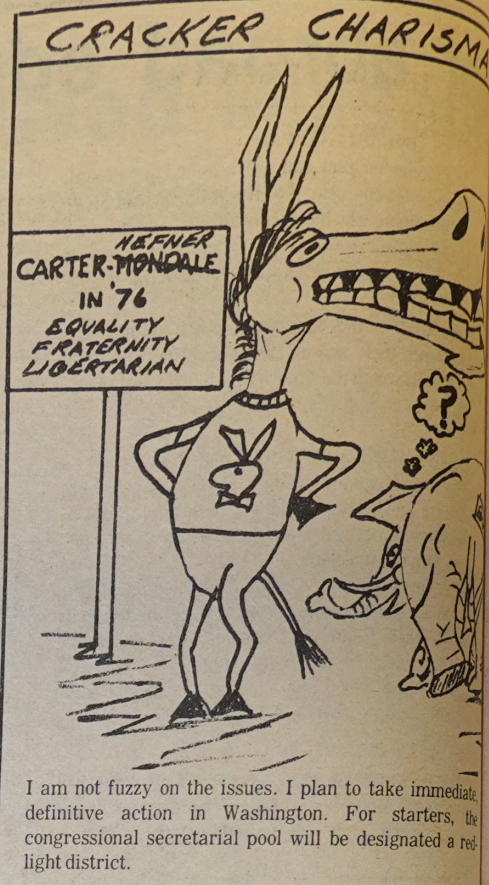
The Student — One who is engaged in study and devoted to learning.

The Veteran — A person grown old and skilled at an experience, military, civilian, or political.

THE REASON I choose this word is because of an article published in The Chart on Friday, September 10th by Phil Clark in which he gives a poor explanation of students and veterans especially.

I feel a Stuvet has the ability of a veteran but still able to be a student even though he has grown old and skilled at another job, be it military or civilian.

I think this new man, the Stuvet has bigger and better things in his mind that to attend class so he can enjoy the benefits of being paid for attending. He wants to become a



I am not fuzzy on the issues. I plan to take immediate, definitive action in Washington. For starters, the congressional secretarial pool will be designated a red light district.

Renee Richards still a person

As the Equal Rights Amendment vies for passage among the state legislatures and women lead the push for equality in all facets of life, an anachronism comes to the fore in the sports world in the case of Dr. Renee Richards.

Dr. Richards, nee Dr. Richard Raskind, underwent a sex-reassignment operation a year ago. As a male, the 6-2, 180 pound Yale graduate and Navy veteran was rated sixth nationally in 35-and-over men's singles.

Now down to 145 pounds, she has become the center of controversy in the women's tennis field. The 42-year-old eye surgeon entered, and won, a women's tournament in La Jolla, Calif., but when it was found that Dr. Richards was a transsexual, controversy erupted.

From there, Dr. Richards drew national recognition when she entered the Tennis Week Open. The same Women's Tennis Association which, weeks earlier, had pressed for equal pay for women performers at Wimbledon.

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the chart / missouri southern state college

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... and 'hudents' maligned as well

By DEANNA BROWNING

In a recent Chart the hudent is described as "despicable," a "dreaded creature," the "lowest form of life on Earth." It is reported that the only reason for the existence of a hudent is to make the life of a student miserable. What kind of a creature is this hudent? Why should such a creature be allowed on campus?

The simple fact is that a hudent, too, is a student. But much more than this, she is a housewife or a homemaker. The hudent is not the run-of-the-mill student. She is not a sorority girl, society girl, or husband seeker. Hudents are a special class of people seriously pursuing an education with a particular goal in mind. Being a student to her is a privilege, maybe even a luxury in her work-a-day existence.

The hudent wears many caps in a typical day. She is expected to wear the cap of mother, wife, family-schedule coordinator, menu planner, chauffeur, budget balancer, laundress, marketer, janitor, chief cook, and bot-

tlewasher. The list goes on and on. She is the cogs which keep the wheels of the family home running smoothly.

So do you believe as reported in The Chart that a hudent studies "all the time"? Finding a time to study is quite different for a hudent than for most students. Hudents cannot wait till the mood strikes them or their favorite TV program is over to study. There is no time for TV, and moods have nothing to do with study time in the life of a hudent.

A hudent's typical evening after classes might be something like this: Coming into the house with an armload of books, she makes a quick survey of things to be done. She puts down her books, takes off her coat, runs to the laundry room, puts in a load of wash, runs to the kitchen, puts the meat on for supper (while deciding what subject she will study first), sits down to study for 30 minutes, puts on the potatoes, takes the clothes out of the washer, and puts them in the dryer, sits down to study for 20 minutes, greets the children as they come in from

(continued on page 13)

'There's hardly room for Christ . . .'

By THOMAS WHEELER

I've asked myself, Who cares? I've read Mr. Womack's letter in last week's Chart, and again I've asked, Just who really does care? I've questioned the validity of any reply I could hope to offer. I've wondered if I too could fall into the same self-righteous trap whilst swearing that my views are indeed right and his fall short. I've wondered if, while I'm laboring over my typewriter, I'd just like to clout him in the mouth instead of writing a reply. But fer. I've decided to try of use him as a vehicle for my speel instead of as the butt for my letter (this lessens, I hope, my chances of becoming personally abusive.).

I have room and respect for any person's opinion; but I have no patience for people who mistake their opinion for fact and then measure the world against these assumptions. Fact is an opinion that has a little more muscle on its bones—facts aren't infinite in meaning or existence. A fact that had meaning for one generation seems as myth to another. Traditions no more guarantee a truth than facts do, and yet, men have inflicted great terrors defending both facts and traditions. These blind unyielding traditions, Mr. Womack,, compose the "old wines" that your savior spoke of; rebelling against these laws and traditions and all other stifling forms, Mr. Womack, is what cost your savior his life. "Old wine" assures safety, not the necessity of being right. And now, this modern religion has degenerated into the same heap that the Jews did 2,000 years ago. Traditions, misconstrued from the very beginning, had taken precedence over essential truths. The Jews enforced these stipulations, laws and rituals (that each person had to endure for "salvation") with threats of eternal damnation and hell; christianity, with the same pomp and vigor, has its baptisms, Sunday worship, bread and wine, alms, attendance and public prayers that also promise its followers "salvation." People seek the easy, painless plans and then assume that these provide the only way possible. Such caliber of people end up simply worshipping a man, burying his teachings under the same ignorant rubble that he died to release it from.

THE JEWS BELIEVED that Jesus performed his miracles with "Satan's" aid, but Jesus scoffed at such an idea. Yet he could well afford to since he knew just what the word "Satan" involved. History proves that most "true christians" have never let Jesus' love slip very far from their hearts—just far enough to torture some heretics, burn Jews and Moores, rage across the Mediterranean for six or seven Crusades and generally label every invention (or investigation into the universe) as a work of "Satan." "True christians" not only possess a large forgiving heart, but matching insight as well. If something doesn't exist in the Bible, then it must be the work of evil forces. And just how could the Bible be wrong? All "christians" know that it was divinely inspired, divinely interpreted, divinely translated and divinely transmitted across 2,000 years and through at least three or four basic languages. The church, boasting its long lineage of integrity and honesty, can hardly be questioned about any chance that church fathers, perhaps accidentally, changed a line, or added a phrase, or subtracted a verse, or rendered a tough stanza into soft lines. Church people are, on the whole, men who care nothing for material gain, examples being Billy Graham and Oral Roberts and the humbly dressed Pope.

It seems that men just can't resist the love to impose rules upon other men. Jesus had the Jewish religion figured out: They had become, after 2,000 years a bunch of ritualistic, law making, sacrificial hypocrites. Surely the modern christian era couldn't seriously impose rituals for attaining salvation, especially since their religion was founded by a man who broke all the traditional rules and laws of his day in an attempt to free humanity from such trivial overtures for finding God's kingdom. In fact, every "christian" should know where God lives—better yet, let me quote their founder: "Neither shall they say, Lo here! or lo there! for behold, the kingdom of God is within you." Now, I wonder, if a person seeks God by worshipping material objects existing outside him (labelling that inward quest as the work of "satan"), just how can that per-

son find a God that resides within and not just outside? Seems rather strange to me that, since God doesn't even dwell in temples made with hands (as Paul says), so many people flock to a church and ignore their heart.

I DO NOT INTEND to make The Chart a battle ground of spoils and spilled ink, but fundamental things should be known about the world before focusing one's aspirations toward "heaven." Jesus says it quite well: "If I have told you of earthly things, and ye believed not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?" A good many "christians" have neglected knowledge concerning earthly things (substituting horizontal laws for vertical knowledge). They have insulted their physical talents (and all "Christians" surely remember the parable of the talents and the man's fate who didn't invest them?) with their giant leap into instant "salvation"—what happened to the education in between? These "christians" prefer laws and rituals to truth, prefer to "choose" Jesus as their savior for an escape from the uncertainties of this world. But do they dare "choose?" "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you....." I wonder where a man stands who has not only "chosen" Jesus as his personal savior, but calls any introspection "Satan's" work? "At that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you."

TM, Mr. Womack, is a thing of this world, and you believe it not. How do you hope to understand the complex truths beyond this world if you refuse to negotiate the simple truths this world has to offer? How can you judge what works are "Satan's" and which are Jesus? You sling these personifications around as if you possessed authority. Who are you to pass judgment when you can't even comprehend the tools which to judge by? Mr. Womack, the ice gets thin for he who judges frozen ponds by store is a great-grandfather told to little children.

WHERE IS YOUR love, "christian"? "If you keep my commandments, you shall abide in my love....This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." You can profess love, you can get baptized and eat

bread and ritually be "saved", but where is your love, Mr. Womack? In faith? "Faith without works is dead." Is it in rituals and obedience to church laws? "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath..." Through professing love with the mouth? "This people honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me. Howbeit in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." Does it hide in your blind belief of the Bible? "Search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life...." Churches won't save you, Mr. Womack; neither will their traditions and "Necessary" procedures for salvation. In churches you pray as the hypocrites do, you give alms and you wear religion like a fraternity pin. You can exhibit all the ceremonial hardware, Mr. Womack, but by neglecting wisdom of your heart you do err. By condemning that which you do not understand, you follow the heritage of your fathers. Through blindness leading the blind, "christians" have defied a man, worshipping him instead of understanding his teachings, not seeing that only by such understandings can they become Jesus' brother instead of his subjects. By having faith in your opinions you have become your own victim, mistaking 12 o'clock midnight for 12 o'clock noon. By interpreting literally what was written figuratively, you have gulped desert sand, thinking it spring water. You have eaten your heart, making it taste good simply because it is your own heart.....

After reading my letter, I wonder just who will look at it and of what value will it measure to them. I don't know if I'll be avoided as a kook, or possibly burnt at dawn strung across a tree driven into a chat pile. I love dawns and chats, but not when viewed from a stake. During the writing the Hyde got loose, but I think I have him chained safely away again. I said that I wished not to make the Chart a battle ground, and then I slammed home a right cross followed by a left hook to the groin after the bell rang. I apologize and shall restate that theme: I don't want to make the Chart a battle ground! The Union, yes; the Chart, no. I choose the weapons—one cup of coffee with two cream and no sugar.

'Hudents' maligned . . .

(Continued from page 12)

school, studies 15 minutes (in spite of the sibling war going on about her now), finishes fixing supper, assigns the children to setting the table, studies for 10 minutes while waiting for hubby to come home, greets hubby (being sure the mail is where he can find it), eats supper, clears the table, studies for 20 minutes while children do dishes, helps children with homework, puts them to bed, studies till she can't keep her eyes open, drinks a cup of coffee, and studies another hour. Finally she takes a bath and drops into bed, only to rise at 5:45 a.m. to get breakfast for hubby. Most hudents enjoy their role of student for the simple reason that at school the Hudent is just herself. The hudent has lived a life of always belonging to someone else. She has evolved from someone's daughter, granddaughter, niece, sister, or cousin, to someone's neighbor, wife, or mother. But in the classroom she is a person in her own right. Sometimes she's even called by her first name, the highest honor anyone can pay a hudent.

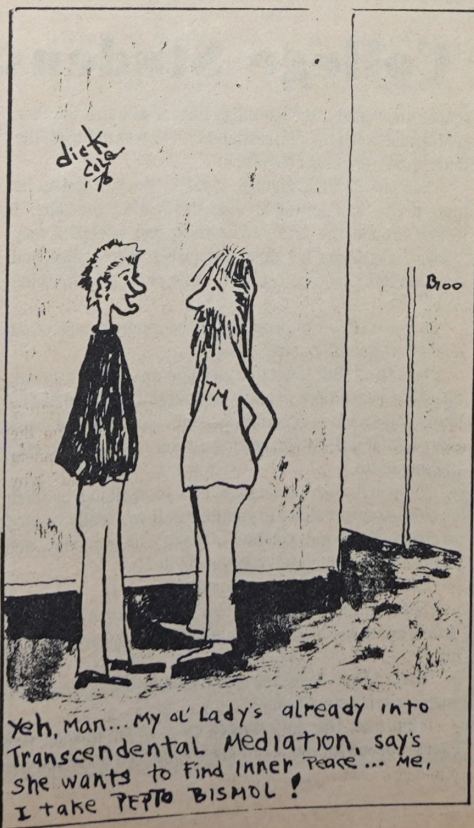
Perhaps the hudent is a bit selfish in that she isn't even aware that she makes the existence of the other students miserable by studying, handing in papers on time, and showing up for classes. The hudent works hard for her goals, namely, for some, to learn all she can.

Richards . . .

(continued from page 12)

bleton claiming they should have equal pay since their competition was on a par with men's, boycotted the Tennis Week Open because of Dr. Richards's appearance.

Dr. Richards crusades for the right to be a human—the same slogan for the Equal Rights Amendment boosters. Is it not then contradictory for some of the same people pushing for the ERA and de-sexualizing terms such as chairman, would stand in the way and vehemently object to a tennis "person" competing on the same court with other "persons"?



Man has always dreamed of flight

By JIM ELLISON

The Pilot pointed the nose of the airplane down the runway and pushed the throttle forward. As the craft picked up speed, the runway became a blur under the wheels. The plane kept trying to yaw to the left, as if straining against bonds, but the pilot kept it straight by applying pressure to the right rudder. Slowly, the pilot rotated the control stick back and the plane lifted off the runway, only to softly slip back down again, as if the earth were keeping it a prisoner. Finally, though, unable to contain the speedy bird any longer, it yielded its prisoner, and the aircraft rose gently above the runway.

The pilot made a 90-degree left clearing turn to check for other traffic in the area, placed the prop into high-pitch, adjusted the trim-tab for as slow gradual 45-degree climbing turn, and did what men have dreamed of doing since the beginning of time—soaring free like a bird, climbing, turning, hiding behind clouds, and being the master of his own fate.

CAPTURING FLIGHT was not easy, and history book sare full of accounts of brave men trying various inventions, only to fail in their attempts to fly. Each time one failed, a little more was learned; until finally, man was able to break the chains that held him to the earth.

Legend tells us that Daedalus and his son Icarus, fashioned wings of feathers and wax, and escaped from King Minos, the Cretan. As they soared free from their imprisonment, Icarus, caught up with the exhilaration of escaping and soaring like a bird, flew too close to the sun's rays. The wax melted, and he fell to his death.

During the middle ages, a large number of brave men became known as the "tower-jumpers." All over Europe men thrilled audiences by flapping self-designed wings and falling to disaster.

In 1507, one jumper, John Damien, decided he could fly. He built a pair of wings out of chicken feathers and attached them to his arms. Squatting on the edge of a tower, he began a wild flapping of his wings, but went nowhere. Finally, the crowd who had gathered below encouraged him to go ahead and jump, which he did. He fell straight to the ground below and broke his thigh-bone. Damien blamed the fall on the chicken feathers, which he said were more at home in the barnyard than the sky.

Among the jumpers of 1500, Leonardo da Vinci was a towering genius. He suggested a design for a parachute, designed a model helicopter with a helix, and spent a good deal of time studying birds and flapping devices. In all, his notebooks contained some 150 sketches of flying machines. The irony of it is that the notes were lost for sometime. Had his work been known, the entire course of aviation could have been advanced, perhaps even by centuries.

Buchwald explains College Students

By ART BUCKWALD

(One of the funniest and most popular of the American innocents abroad is the newspaper humorist Art Buchwald, who has been called the most comic American observer of the European scene since Mark Twain. His columns for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate appear in some 450 newspapers from Enid, Oklahoma, to Israel. Since January, 1949, when Buchwald began turning out his columns for the European (Paris) edition of the New York Herald Tribune, Buchwald has been entertaining readers with his spirited and sometimes irreverent comments on the celebrities and tourists who came and went on the European scene. Mr. Buchwald presently has 16 books to his credit, including 14 collections of his columns and miscellaneous writings, two guides to Paris, and one novel entitled "A Gift from the Boys.")

I know no one will believe me, but you're just going to have to take my word for it. I met a college student the other day who said that all he wanted out of life was success and financial security.

He asked me not to use his name because he didn't want to embarrass his parents, so I shall call him Hiram.

"Hiram," I asked him, "Why did you decide to take this revolutionary attitude toward society?"

"I don't know exactly when it happened. I was like most of the rest of the students. I wanted to tear down the

BY THE TIME WORLD WAR I began, the romance of the calvary charge had seen its last days. With the advent of military aviation, though, a new hero was born. Instead of mounting his faithful steed, he climbed into a cock-pit; but the hero still fought his battles on a one-to-one principle.

Initially, the airplane was thought of as a toy and not of any use as a military weapon. A few realists struggled against lack of funds and government bureaucracy though, to develop war planes. What few aircraft there were, consequently, were used for aerial photography. It was common that when allied plane met a German plane, and all that happened was that they waved at one another. Then one day, unannounced to anyone, a British airman took an old calvary rifle on a flight. As he flew alongside two unsuspecting German airmen, he shot them, sending them to their deaths, and thereby changing the face of war.

IT WAS DIFFICULT at first. One had to take care not to shoot his propeller off. Many an airman met his demise by shooting himself down. Finally, a German airplane designer, Anthony Fokker, was able to synchronize the firing of a machine gun with the propeller. All the pilot had to do was point the airplane toward what he wanted to shoot at and pull the trigger.

By the time the war ended, the airplane was an important part of the war effort. Men who were unheard of before the war, suddenly became the new eagles of the sky and caught the imagination of every young school boy. These men, wearing calvary boots, cap and goggles, and a silk scarf, blazed a trail across the skies of France and Germany. Names like Eddie Rickenbacker, Billy Bishop, Frank Luke, Von Richtofen, and Rene Fonck became household words. Aerial combat had become a part of war, and flying machines had become a reality to mankind.

When the war ended, these heroes turned to barnstorming. Flying war surplus airplanes, they hopped from town-to-town, from carnivals to county fairs, displaying their once proud birds and charging 50 cents a head to a few brace souls who were willing to take a ride. No one who ever rode in those open-cockpits relics could ever forget the sinking feeling that perhaps he had made a mistake, especially when the pilot bounced down a cow pasture, or made a steep turn as the wind rushed into the open cockpit. Once they were airborne the plane smoothed out, though, they would relax and marvel that they were actually flying and were now members of an exclusive club.

THE 20's AND 30's were lean years for aviation, but they were the heydays for the daredevil. The pioneers

school, the society, the establishment. I was just another conformist, and I never questioned why I was doing all the things that were expected of me."

"Then one day I thought to myself, 'There's got to be more to life than getting hit over the head by the cops.' I looked around me and saw nothing but sheep. Every student was doing his thing because someone else had done his thing, and no one was doing or saying anything new."

"So you decided to drop out of the student movement and become a millionaire?"

"Not at first. But I met this girl. She was really way out. She wore a cashmere sweater, a plaid skirt and she had on shoes and socks—I couldn't believe anyone would dress like that. But I got to talking to her, and she started making sense."

"She said it wasn't enough to lock yourself in a building or go on a hunger strike in your dorm. If you really wanted to change the world, you had to make a lot of money, and then people wouldn't tell you what to do."

"That's radical thinking," I said.

"Then she gave me a book by Prof. Horatio Alger, and I guess no book I ever read has had more of an effect on me."

"Wasn't Prof. Alger the one who came out first with the success syndrome theory?"

"That's he. His story floored me. I mean a whole new world opened for me, and I knew no matter what the con-

kept at it, blazing new trails, setting speed records, and developing aviation into a reality instead of just a dream. New designs were made and better equipment was manufactured, making flying safer every day.

When Charles Lindberg flew from New York to Paris, he became an instant hero. No one thought he had a chance to survive solo across the storm-swept Atlantic. The "Lone Eagle" became a hero to an entire generation of youngsters who were destined to take to the sky in the 1940's. Anyone over the age of 40 will certainly remember the adventures of "Tail-spin Tommy," or "Wrong-way Corrigan," and the exploits of that gracious lady, Amelia Earhart, the first woman to make a solo transatlantic flight. Her disappearance over the Pacific still remains a mystery, and the world mourns the loss of that gallant lady.

Of course, a lot of transatlantic flights were pure folly, but the pilots who made those flights played an important role in the building of aviation as we know it today. The safety of today's plans is a direct result of those early pioneers who literally flew "by the seat of their pants."

YESTERDAY'S PILOTS HAVE BECOME today's Astronauts. Since the first firing of a rocket, men have dared to dream of the universe that surrounds him. Man's "Giant step forward," in 1969, was only the beginning of the exploration of the universe that surrounds him. One thing is a certainty: we now have the technology to unlock the secrets of space, and someday those secrets will be known.

Man has now captured flight. He can swoop, turn, climb, and dive. He is free to feel the rush of wind across his face or listen to the melodies of wires when he slips or stalls. He can view the earth below him from azure skies and a round horizon. He can say "I'm free."

The story of flight has never been stated more eloquently than by Flight Lieutenant John Magee, Jr. He died during the Battle of Britain, in 1940, but not before he wrote the following lines:

Oh I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings,
Sunward I've climbed, and joined the tumbling mirth of
sun-split clouds—

and done a hundred things you have not dreamed of—
wheeled and soared and swung high in the sunlit silence.
Hovering there, I've chased the shouting wind along,
and flung my eager craft through footless hills of air.
Up, up the long, delirious, burning blue I've topped the
wind-swept heights with easy grace, where never lark
or eagle flew.

And, while with silent-lifting mind I've trod the high untrespassed
sanctity of space, put out my hand, and touched the face
of God.

Art Buchwald

sequences were and no matter what other people thought. I was going to work hard and become rich and successful. Life finally took on some meaning for me, and for the first time I felt like a free man."

"What did you do then?"

"I discovered through this girl that there were other students on campus who felt the way I did—not many, but there were enough. So we formed a group called the 'Students for a Successful Society.' At first we had to go underground, because the administration wouldn't acknowledge us as a legitimate campus organization. But as more and more students heard about us, the SSS kept growing. We've been able to radicalize at least 200 students who would rather be rich than do their thing."

"What are some of your activities to get more supporters?"

"We sell the Wall Street Journal on campus. We've opened a coffeehouse where you can read back copies of Fortune. We have a stock market ticker tape in the back of the room, and on weekends we have readings from the National Assn. of Manufacturers Bulletins."

"Hiram, I know everyone calls us kooks and weirdos, but no one is going to push us around. We've already had inquiries from other campuses that want to set up similar chapters, and I wouldn't be surprised in the next few years to see what is now a minority movement become the strongest force in the country. After all, nothing succeeds like success."

Planning first step in good writing

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the final in a series of three articles on "How to Improve Your Writing Skills.")
 "You don't have to plan to fail; all you have to do is fail to plan." — Anonymous.

Written assignments indicate your grasp of class work. Obviously it is important that you know exactly what is expected of you in each instance. The most common assignments are either reports or research papers. Appraise what you are being asked to write. Think about the research, reading, and writing you will have to do. And be sure to allow yourself plenty of time to meet the deadline.

Reports are a test of your ability to understand and react to something you have read. An instructor usually expects a short summary of the content of the book or article, your comments on the author's presentation and style, your personal reaction to the work, and an evaluation of its importance.

Research papers are a test of your ability to choose a topic, investigate it, organize the material, and then write about it clearly and accurately. When you are asked to choose a topic, be realistic about your choice. Can you handle it? Does your library have enough resource books? Four or five sources, at least, should be used. The most effective way to collect data is to use index cards. Each card should indicate the source, author, publisher, date and page number. After you have completed the research, arrange the cards in a sequence that will allow you to write about the subject with continuity and coherence.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN WRITING a report or paper it is always best to make an outline of what you plan to say. Outlines are as indispensable to such writing as blueprints or drawings are to carpenters. First, write down the main headings, leaving several lines of space in between. Then, under each of the headings, list the subheadings that are to be covered. Identify the specific points that should be developed under the subheadings, and so on. When the blueprint of the material is complete, you are ready to start writing. Organize your outline well, follow it carefully, and your written presentation will reflect a logical and thorough development of the subject.

"Those who write clearly have readers; those who write obscurely have commentators." — Albert Camus.

When you are ready to start writing, make sure that you have your reference notes and books nearby, a good light, and good writing tools. Plan to work without interruption for one or two hours. Your outline will serve as your guide.

Even the most accomplished writers expect to make many revisions. So, when you write the first draft, concentrate on content and clarity more than on style. It is a good idea to leave plenty of space between lines for the corrections, additions, and polishing that will come later.

The introductory paragraph in a composition should give a clear idea of what you are setting out to do. Subsequent paragraphs should develop the main idea in an orderly way, with each paragraph containing a transition from the preceding one. The final paragraph should summarize and conclude what has been said. By reading the first and last paragraphs of most non-fiction writing, you should be able to grasp both premise and conclusion of an author's thoughts.

AFTER YOU HAVE COMPLETED the initial draft, put it aside for two or three days. Come back to review it when you are fresh. Be a stern critic. Have you started each heading or subheading with a topic sentence or paragraph that states what you are setting out to do? Do the main sections and subdivisions present the material clearly? Have you omitted points that you listed in the outline? Is there unnecessary or repetitious information? Does the conclusion summarize what has gone before? Are your footnotes and bibliography correct?

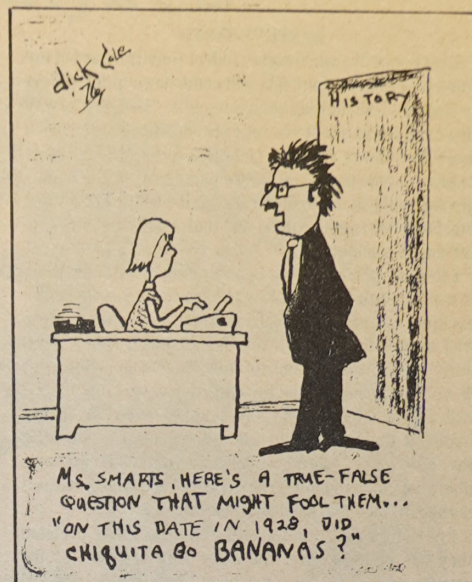
Once you have gone over the draft for content and accuracy, review and edit it for style. Try to read as objectively as you can. Remember the underlying importance of grammar and criticize your use of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. Does one thought flow evenly and obviously from another?

You might want to change the sequence of sentences or paragraphs for better presentation. If so, cut, shift, and staple new parts together. Try to be as brief as possible. Delete what is superfluous and distracting to your main thoughts. It has been said that crisp writing usually has a

good deal of shortening in it! The total effect must be readable. Rewrite a section if necessary. Remember that carelessness in spelling, punctuation, and capitalization will also influence the quality of your work.

Now you are ready to make the final copy. Type it if you can, or write very legibly with a carbon copy for future reference. Leave generous margins on the left and right sides of each page. When you have finished, proofread the paper, making any corrections neatly. Review your references or footnotes once again for accuracy. It is always a good idea to prepare a title page and if possible, to submit the completed assignment in a folder or binder.

Your grades may depend on how well you have mastered these writing techniques. When your marked paper has been returned, review the instructor's comments — you can learn from mistakes you might have made. Remember that how well you write will also be an important measure of your success after you leave school. With patience and hard work you can experience the satisfaction of being happy with the content and style of your writing. The choice of words is right, the grammar is correct, the flow of language is smooth, and it says just what you hoped it would! That is the reward of a successful writer.



'Get off your arse'

By PETE GRAHAM

One of the "key" campaign issues this election year is the inefficiencies of big government. Another vague and all-encompassing generalization, this political rhetoric means god knows what! For the sake of substance, however, let's assume that under this heading falls what is euphemistically called "public welfare spending." Since no goods are actually produced or created by welfare, this spending is, in reality, the redistribution of income from one class and interest group to another.

The basic tenet of welfare is sound. That is irrefutable. What is alarming, however, is its rapid and disproportionate rise in recent years and its widespread acceptability. Total welfare spending, federal, state, and local, rose from \$77 billion in 1965 to a colossal \$287 billion last year. The one year rise of \$47 billion between 1974 and 1975 is itself double what was spent for total welfare in the not-so-distant year 1950. This astronomical increase can be traced to a grass roots feeling among the masses that they are entitled, no less have a right to welfare, in all its various forms. Welfare has become the essence of the state itself. If every man, woman and child in America had to share equally in the cost of welfare, it would cost each of us \$1,350 per year. A rather sobering figure.

The present welfare system is illusionary, often outmoded, and anachronistic. The Social Security system, for example, the "compact between generations" based on the premise that wage earners of today taking care of their parents now retired, will in turn be taken care of by their children when they retire, worked adequately for awhile. Population increases met projections, payments

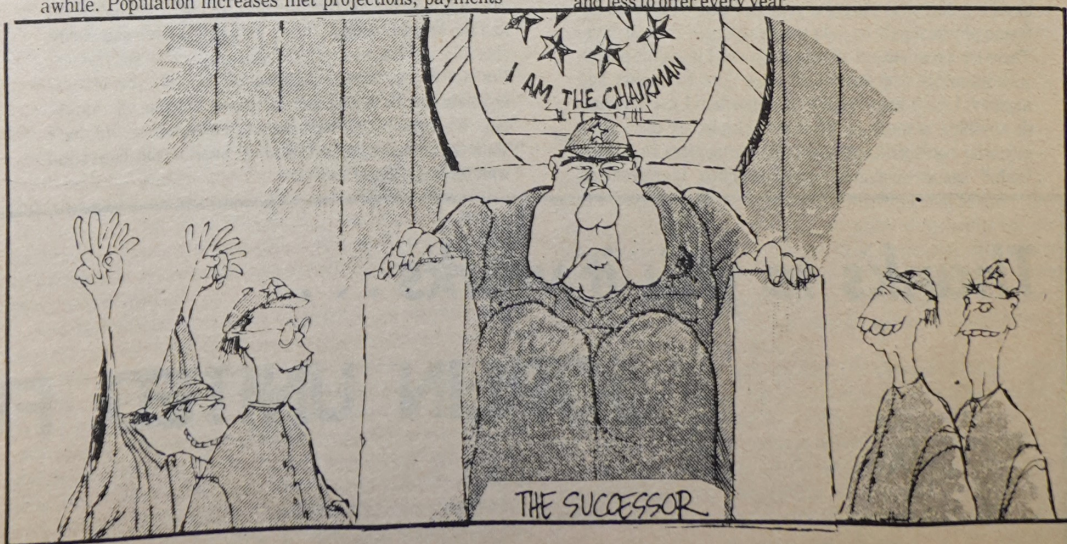
to recipients were modest, and substantial reserves were accrued. With the percentage of retirees now exceeding the percentage of young people entering the work force, however, these reserves are rapidly dwindling. Liabilities in the near future run to \$2 trillion while the reserve fund will be down to about \$40 billion by the end of this year.

In the same vein, the common belief that the cost of Social Security is shared equally by wage earners and employers is a fallacy. Since employers consider the 11.7 per cent Social Security tax as a cost of doing business, they merely pass on their share of the tax to the employee in his role as consumer.

Present Social Security benefits are tied by law to the cost of living, forever on the march upward. Hence, little hope is held out for the plight of the system. Presently there are 30 Social Security beneficiaries for every 100 workers. This statistic promises to escalate.

Similar inequities and projections are present in all states of public welfare spending. Unemployment compensation, public aid and so forth, are all in need of streamlining and close scrutiny. Obviously, some unneeded fat can be trimmed, but we must go deeper than temporary, surface, extraneous solutions. Ultimately, we must reeducate the people. America is not yet a welfare state. We must regrass our grandfathers' philosophy "that you don't git something for nothing."

Charity used to be antithetical to American thought. Let's save welfare for those who truly need it. The rest of us need to get back to work and plan for our own financial security. Common sense tells us that Uncle Sam has less and less to offer every year.



'All . . .'

Steve Smith

By STEVE SMITH

Every once in a while some student (having heard of my fame as a Chart columnist) will come down to my offices in Hearnes Hall and say something like, "Hey, Steve, why don't you tell us about your sex life sometime?" And each week The Chart receives countless letters of the same nature — some person, usually a participant of the female gender, will ask me to dissertate on the subject of my sex life. So in this issue I will do just that. I will "tell all" concerning this subject.

I should begin by saying I can't really think of anything to say. That might be because the entire subject isn't very exciting. I guess I'm just your average, run-of-the-mill joe who likes both his liquor and his women but only "off-duty", never while typing out my thoughts on little pieces of white paper or writing my detective novels. I am faced with a great dilemma and one peculiar only to the modern male, i.e. the question "how does the modern man justify the new social norms emerging from the women's liberation movement with his inherent and wholly natural hornyism," if you'll pardon the expression.

I'm all for equality but women don't realize the problem they are creating. We, the other fifty per cent of the world's population, have not been liberated. No wonder, then, I find it difficult to treat the average woman as anything other than a psycho-sexual inferior. That is the impression society has raised me with and instilled me with and has shoved down my throat since the very day that I popped from the womb, like some microscopic little octopus issued out in a sea where only a few will survive to grow into real adulthood.

For some reason (I don't know why) most women have only rarely been attracted to me as they would say, a Robert Redford or Bradford Dillman. Perhaps my devilishly handsome demeanor doesn't tickle their fancy, or my sparkling eyes or the cute little wiggle I have

when I walk. Oh sure, I've had my share, just like every other guy has had his share; I've had my share of olive-skinned, Latin seductresses and blonde, Nordic temptresses. I have known brief encounters with the "tough" women, the ones who stay with you for an hour or two before they move on out of a two-bit, cheap motel or a bar like ghosts into the night. I've known them all, all except one, that is. In all my life, I have never known a nymphomaniac.

A nympho, I suppose that's what every normal guy waits for and lusts after (has Jimmy Carter ever lusted after a nymphomaniac in his heart?) nearly every day of his life. But I've never encountered one and most of the guys I know have never encountered one. A few of them might say they have, but more than a few of them are incorrigible liars.

Oh, but we are not serious. It's not the nymphomaniac we lust after but the idea of a nymphomaniac. They are more representative symbols of an ultimate experience rather than the experience itself. You're walking down a country road and meet a beautiful, nymphomaniacal millionairess and retire to her country estate for ten years. You're hungry and say aloud, "I could eat a hundred hamburgers." They are both rhetorical dreams. It's never, as Erica Jong pointed out in her first novel, as good in real life.

But I, like most young men, would like to find that out for myself rather than read about it in some book. I have my dreams. I dream of a land where there are no psycho-sexual inferiors or superiors. I dream of a land where there is no ridiculous lust for sick people because there is no need for that kind of lust, or that type of aberration. But more than anything, I dream of a land where I can eat a hundred hamburgers at one sitting, just like Wimpy used to do on the Popeye cartoon show. Yes, readers, I love hamburgers. And I have my dreams.

'Getting out is worse' Phil Clark

By PHIL CLARK

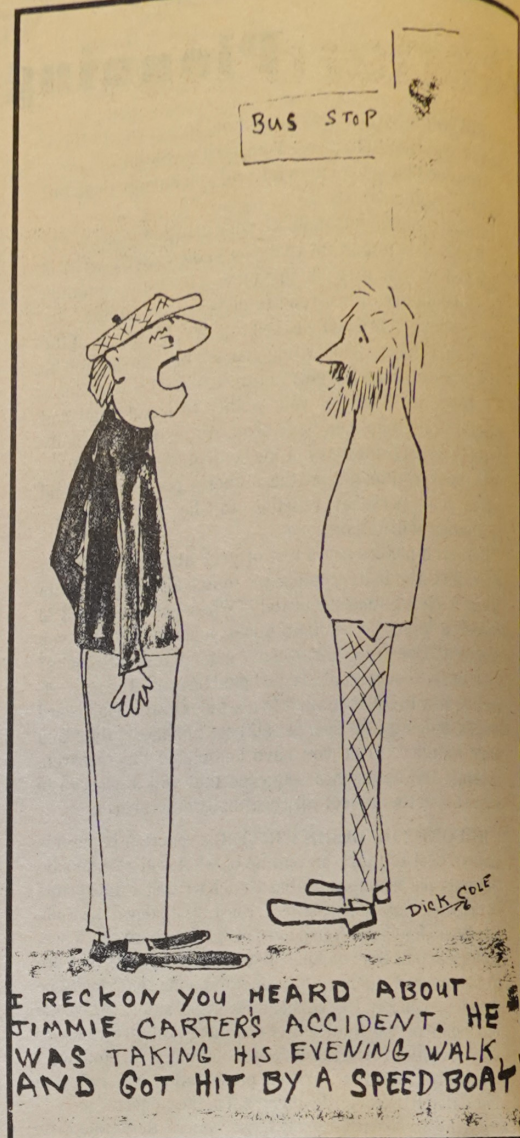
I've spent the last week or so straightening out everything the college wants you to do to graduate—forms, hours, signatures—that kind of thing. If you think getting through this mess is a lot of trouble, wait 'til you try getting out.

The first thing you do is go over to the placement office and get this three page form that shows everything you've done in the last four years, or at least the things you don't mind people knowing about. The form is really tough to understand because it's full of trick questions that don't really have any good answers. Take question No. 4, "Military status." The answers they list are "veteran," "classification," "NA (not applicable)." I wanted to put down "anti" but my advisor was dead set against it. We finally compromised on "NW (no way)."

The next question is just as bad, "position desired." How can anyone put down a serious answer to that? I'll do anything that pays \$50,000 a year and doesn't involve extreme physical pain or jail sentences longer than 90 days. There isn't room to put all that down and I think the people with associate degrees got all those jobs two years ago anyway. I don't know what kind of position I want. I can't do anything to speak of. What kind of jobs are there for a guy who can intelligently discuss symbolism in "Moby Dick," has a very basic understanding of Keynesian

economics, and knows just enough German to say "Hello," "goodbye," and "the door is green"? The only thing I really learned how to do well here is play pitch, and I cheat at that. This question depressed me so much I put "NA" down on the next three or four and didn't really brighten up until I got to No. 13, the "personal statement." This little jewel is supposed to be about 200 words expressing "your thoughts concerning education or the business world, your professional interests and ambitions." They're leaving themselves wide open for smart-assed answers here, but it was so far along in the form that the best I could conjure up was a few sentences that even confused me, so I can just imagine what it's going to do to anybody else who reads it.

The last thing I had to do was get four references and after finally finding four people who were willing to admit they knew me I stapled the whole mess together and turned it into the registrar. The girl there took it, checked it out and gave me another form to fill out. I haven't even had the heart to look at it yet. I think I'll have somebody else fill it out for me and go to graduate school someplace. I'm not ready for the real world yet. (By the way, if anybody wants to hire me or knows anyone that might hire me, come over to my house and wait for me. If I don't show up, leave a note and I'll come over to your house and wait for you. Honest I will).



Thanks to you it works . . .

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for all of us

Modern day conservative analyzed

By STEVE WILLIAMS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is an essay on conservatism by a conservative. It is a statement of one person's personal beliefs.)

Politics and education supposedly have gone hand-in-hand since the birth of each. The political scientists of today, in an attempt to obtain some political insight into the politics of tomorrow, pay close attention to the political activities of today's college students. Politics, ideally, should be of major concern to the modern college student. The voting age has been lowered to include all students of college age, which naturally has resulted in a dramatic lowering of the median age of the voting population. Armed with the knowledge that, as college students, they are in a specific group watched by political leaders for the trends of the future, they should be careful when leaning toward a political ideology.

The college student of today is supposed to have the maturity, work experience, and intelligence to make him a viable adult, capable of making an adult choice of political philosophy. The student needs the maturity to make decisions on his contribution to society; he needs work experience to keep his feet on the ground while making those decisions; he needs intelligence to weigh the political theories to make those decisions.

THE CONSERVATIVE IS most often barraged by the college student as being cold, practical, and pure capitalist. To a point of definition they are correct. The conservative is accused of putting too much emphasis on man's frailties and not enough on his good points. However, they underestimate the conservative, for he is well aware of man's potential, but to offset the philosophies of liberals, he must constantly give dull, pessimistic reminders to people in an effort to keep their feet on the ground. The conservative, therefore, considers it his duty to call attention as did John Adams, to "the general frailty and depravity of human nature." For years, the conservatives have been called everything from "McCarthyites" to "Demagogues, and in some cases they were used correctly. The mistake is when they are applied across the board to all conservatives.

It is the belief of countless leaders of today, that the political theory best suited for the United States is that theory espoused by conservatives. This is seen today in the traditionally conservative viewpoints of the presidential candidates from both parties on such issues as big business, deficit spending, and numerous social programs.

A conservative respects people's own innate instincts: the instinctive knowledge of good and bad, of right and wrong. He also places strong emphasis on religion, the society, education, and, of course, politics. No truth about human nature and capabilities, the conservative says, is more important than this: "Man can govern himself, but there is no certainty that he will." The conservative believes that man must be led to do what he instinctively knows is correct. He normally proposes to do this by small doses rather than large, and only out of sheer necessity will accept change. He has a tendency to regard innovation as a form of deprivation; regrettable even when it is proven necessary. Thus, the conservative is, above all, a defender of the status quo by resisting unnecessary changes and suffering through the necessary ones.

THE DISPOSITION OF A conservative is warm and positive in respect to the present and correspondingly cool and critical in respect to change and innovation. A true conservative is a cautious person who believes that a known good shouldn't be readily traded for an unknown good that is supposedly better. He recognizes himself as someone of rational prudence, while others see him as a timid, unaggressive person. What others see as inactivity, he sees as a disposition to enjoy rather than to exploit. He has a tendency to look at a situation in terms of its propensity to disrupt the familiar features of his world. The traditional ideas and practices of conservatives may be seen in his strong opinions on religion, society, education, and economics, all of which come together to form the conservative political viewpoint.

Religion plays an important role in the life of a conservative, as he depends on it as the one thing which will never change. It has been said that religion is the cement which holds the conservatives together and keeps them a notable force in American politics. The first canon of conservative thought, Russell Kirk writes, is "the belief that a divine intent rules society as well as conscience." According to Clinton Rossiter in his book, "Conservatism in America," "Man is the child of God and made in his image. Society, government, family, and the church are all



divine or divinely willed. Authority, liberty, morality, rights, and duties are all strengthened with religion." "Agnosticism," according to Rossiter, "is occasionally permissible; indifference, on the other hand, is never."

Coleridge once remarked that religion is and always has been the center of gravity in a realm, to which all other things must and will accommodate themselves. From these ideas, conservatism has never wandered. Some who doubted these ideas, suppressed them in order to maintain the most powerful of conservative influences. No conservative can afford to be the least bit casual on the subject of religion. Religion is the emotional bonding of all the unaggressive, timid conservatives in the world; it is the one thing they depend on. To find a conservative who doesn't feel this way, is to find a unique and certainly imperfect one. Edmund Burke, the accepted father of conservative thought, made it clearer: "We know, and it is our pride to know, that man is by his constitution a religious animal...we know, and what is better, we inwardly feel that religion is the basis of civil society and the source of all good."

ALTHOUGH THE CONSERVATIVE accepts our nation's traditional ideal of the separation of church and state, he becomes immediately skeptical of those who call for a wall between them. Whatever his profession, the conservative is one who cherishes his religious freedoms and is happiest when he has an established church to serve and defend. According to Rossiter, "He cherishes religion as a foundation of stability, cement of unity, patron of morality, check upon power, and spur to compassion. It is considered to be one of the greatest levelers of all civilizing powers."

Just as important as man's dependency on religion, is his dependence upon society. The conservative believes that the collective wisdom of society is very important to his community. Burke and his followers stand against two popular beliefs about human relations in modern society: Individualism and equality. They believe each man is equal to another in only one meaningful sense; he is a man, a physical and spiritual entity, and is thus entitled to be treated as an end rather than a means. From the basic idea of moral equality, the conservative draws several secondary qualities: equality of opportunity, the right of an individual to exploit his own talents, equality before

the law, and political suffrage. Beyond this point, though, the conservative believes that the equality of man stops.

The conservative is inclined to consider artificial distinctions of class as natural. While he recognizes the inevitable necessity of orders and classes, the conservative insists that all privileges, ranks, and other visible signs of inequality be as natural and functional as possible. "Equity rather than equality," Rossiter says, "is the mark of his society; the reconciliation rather than the abolition of classes is his constant aim." When he is forced to choose between liberty and equality, the conservative unhesitatingly supports liberty. The preference of liberty over equality lies at the root of conservative thinking. Traditionalists never tire of warning against the constant threat of equality.

WHILE IT SEEMS THAT conservatism has retreated somewhat from Burke's theories, under the pressures of today's modern democracy, it has succeeded in maintaining one of its strongest factors, its ruling aristocracy. Gertrude Himmelfarb writes, "If there is any one point, any single empirical test by which conservatism can be distinguished from liberalism, it is a respect for aristocracy and aristocratic institutions." What virtues must one cultivate to be a true conservative? The answer would vary, but most conservatives agree on these basic ones: wisdom, justice, temperance, courage, industry, frugality, piety, honesty, obedience, contentment, and compassion. According to Rossiter, the ideal conservative is "peaceful but not resigned and conservative through habit and choice rather than sloth and cowardice." He assumes that duty comes before pleasure, and self-sacrifice before self-indulgence. Believing that the test of life is accomplishments rather than enjoyment, he takes pride in doing a good job.

The conservative has learned to depend heavily upon education, for it is the road that takes many people to freedom. Only through education in family, church, and school can children be shaped into virtuous adults. It has been said that the instruments of education should teach man to think, survive, ply a trade, and enjoy his leisure time. Their mission, however, is to act as a civilizing force, conveying to each man his share of the

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Abuse continues nationwide increase

(Continued from page 1)

Child abuse may be verbal, excessive yelling, belittling, teasing or lack of any attempt to communicate with a child in a calm and loving manner. This type of abuse is often evident in shopping centers where both parents and children are tired and frustrated by the problem of shopping. One cannot help but wonder how a child is treated in private when he is slapped, yanked and screamed at in public.

Another type of child abuse is the exploitation of children by rape or sodomy by close relatives, fathers or stepfathers.

Sometimes child abuse is to be found in connection with a small baby whose mother because of immaturity or instability is unable to provide the child with warmth and attention enough to nurture normal growth. These babies often wither and die. Older children may suffer emotional deprivation during upheaval of their family life, following the death of a parent or divorce.

THE EFFECTS ON a child of abuse are usually lasting and severe. A mistreated child may never be able to love and trust other people, and may be handicapped throughout life by a poor self-image.

The abused child may become the violent adult who responds to his mistreatment by acting out the abusive behavior that has been foisted upon him. Beaten children often grow up to be child beaters.

Physically a child may be permanently crippled, deformed or scarred by violence. In the extreme, parents who abuse their children may end up killing them.

Children who are being mistreated can be easily identified. They have repeated injuries, burns, cuts and bruises, welts and broken bones. When questioned about these injuries, the parents usually have very glib and plausible excuses. The children when questioned usually remain silent or don't remember what happened.

ABUSED CHILDREN are sometimes very shy and withdrawn. On the other hand they may be very aggressive and disruptive in school. They are often the neglected children, badly nourished and poorly clothed. However, a child who is fastidiously dressed may be mistreated by a parent who has unrealistic standards of dress for his child.

The mistreated child may be seen wandering the streets all hours of the day or night. He often arrives early at school and hangs around the school yard until almost dark.



A child whose parents are super-critical is a candidate for mistreatment. Critical parents who discipline their children frequently and severely may begin to abuse their children when their unrealistic standards are not met. There is a fine line between severe discipline and child abuse.

What makes a parent abuse a child? First of all immature and very young parents are often unable to understand a child's needs or his rate of development. Being unsure of themselves, they respond to their children with childish immature violence.

VERY OFTEN PARENTS who had a childhood lacking in parental understanding and kindness, respond to their own children with cruelty and unkindness.

Some parents lack "parenting" knowledge. They lack understanding in the normal behavior of children and expect them to act as little adults.

Some parents who cannot relate to other adults, expect the child to satisfy all their needs for love and self-esteem. When this does not occur the parent will turn against the child.

Frequent crisis in a family, financial, legal or medical may cause a parent to "take it out on the child".

PARENTS WHO HAVE drug or alcohol problems are often limited in their ability to care properly for children, and sometimes turn to violence in their relationship with their children.

Finally, children are sometimes exposed to a parent who is mentally deranged. A Philadelphia man recently stabbed his three year old son because he believed that the child was

possessed of the devil. The man had become depressed because of the loss of his job and had begun to fantasize with the resulting psychotic behavior.

With increasing public awareness of the problem of child abuse, there is more hope for the child abusers and their little victims.

One group that has faced the problems of the abusive family is an organization called Parents Anonymous, Inc. which deals directly with parents who recognize abusive behavior within themselves and apply for help. Counseling is available at all times from trained workers and from parents who were former frustrated parents. In some cities Parents Anonymous, Inc. maintains twenty-four hour a day nurseries where parents may bring their children when they realize that they are in a state of crisis that might result in mistreatment of the children. Many potential child abusers are guided through a tense period by an understanding of their problems and frustrations.

THE ARMED FORCES have recognized that help was needed among their personnel in the field of prevention of child abuse. In the military there is a slightly higher incidence of mistreatment than in civilian society. There are probably several reasons for this. The father is often absent for long periods of time leaving a young mother who is overwhelmed and often unprepared for the care of small children. The father, when he returns, often expects military obedience from his children without regard to realistic standards of child behavior. Also, the army family is often separated from their extended family, the

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Modern day conservative analyzed

(Continued from page 17)

inherited wisdom of man, training him to lead a moral, self-disciplined life, and fostering a love of order and respect for authority. The school has long been a bastion of conservative force in society, and the conservative means to keep it that way if at all possible.

A conservative function long ignored by the average person is that of economics. In the days of the New Frontier and the Great Society, scores of liberal intellectuals shuffled into Washington with fresh ideas for new government programs. A few men, such as Milton Friedman, W. Allen Wallis, and George Stigler, had the nerve to stand up and wait out the liberals. They have now come into the spotlight and are becoming accepted advisors on economic subjects. As the earlier rush of liberals felt their time had come, so today the conservatives rush to the nation's Capitol to offer their assistance. Economic conservatives, however, are a strange lot. On one side is Irving Kristol of New York University, who is an old liberal turned new conservative. He writes that we could maintain stability best by "just keeping the public sector from growing." At the opposite side of the spectrum is New York Polytechnic Institute's Murray Rothbard, who is so far right that, unlike the average conservative, he would tend to cut the military outlay to the marrow, leaving only a token army and the Polaris missile for protection. There are economists who, like the University of Rochester's Brunner, would do away with our social security system, claiming that "the social security system has lowered our private savings; consequently, there is less money for capital investment."

THESE MEN ARE GRADUALLY being heard by the Washington establishment. However, it does little good, since most of the things they advocate would be political suicide. One man, however, has gotten into the tight circle of Washington advisors. He is Thomas Moore of the Hoover Institution, who two

years ago was virtually ignored. President Ford was exposed to Moore's ideas at the economic summit meeting of 1974 and has seized upon them, trying to bring transportation rates down and White House prestige up. These men and others, long ignored, are now being listened to because the attitude of the nation and the people today demands it.

All of the conservative attitudes on religion, society, education, and economics come together to form the conservative's political views. We, as a nation, have been obsessed throughout our history with the idea of liberty. Almost to the point of preaching liberty over authority, the conservative breaks away and professes his own theories. It has never been for the good of the nation, but for the good of the individual, that liberty has been the object of political authority. It almost seems that the American mind has refused to think in the traditional conservative terms of class, authority, and experience. It assumes that every person is a child of God in a physical sense as well as a spiritual sense, thus believing that all men are created equal. The American tradition favors only one form of government: government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Rossiter reasons that "it must be of the people because they are the only source of power, by them because they alone have the right and the capacity to judge the rightness of the laws under which they live, and for them because their liberties and welfare are the only reasons government exists at all."

Knowing that the conservative is traditionally individualistic, pro-nationality, and class-oriented, it is easy to see why they are shut out in some political races. It seems that being conservative in theory is one thing, but being an elected conservative in our political system is something quite different. To be elected, you must appeal to the individual for votes, and to appeal to an individual, you must make him feel equal to

everyone else, and usually better than he really is. For a conservative to do this would be to prostitute his beliefs for political office.

CONSERVATIVES HAVE continuously been realists in political office; usually the only ones on the committee to vote against a new program. These are men of the "thankless persuasion", as Rossiter calls them. They are the abominable nomen. Their colleagues on the committee argue with them to show that it is not a complete overhaul of the American system, but simply one vote on one program. For some people, they sleep more securely at night because these men hold enough elective offices to balance out the liberals.

The conservative is a stalwart, unchanging watcher and defender of the status quo. He is certainly one of the most persistent political animals. Some of them probably never will change their spectrum of understanding: the belief in the religious and moral nature of man, the defense of property, limited political authority, the belief in liberty, individual autonomy, opposition to revolution, and the maintenance of the middle class.

As the college student looks over these ideals of conservatism, his first thought is one of boredom and revulsion. Students are usually excited for change and eager to start work on straightening out the ills of the nation. This is enough to throw the average student out of the stream of conservatism. However, if the student will slow down long enough to ponder the attitudes of the people, the available resources for change, and the reasoning behind that change, conservatives believe they will gain a supporter. All it takes to understand and support conservatism is the ability to think out questions of change through every step and to ask each time, "Is it necessary?" Being conservative doesn't mean never changing at all, it simply means making that change only if necessary and cautiously delaying it when it is not.

Spiva film shows rise of Hitler to power

The Chart, Friday, Oct. 8, 1976

"Triumph of the Will," the famous and frightening documentary which glorified Hitler and the Nazi party, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, October 19 at the Fine Arts Building. This is the second in the current film classics series co-sponsored by the Spiva Art Center and the Missouri State Council on the Arts.

It was Hitler himself who commissioned his immensely talented friend, Leni Riefenstahl, to produce a record of the Sixth Annual Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg in September, 1934. Placing 30 cameras and a staff of 120 at her disposal, Hitler and Goebbels staged one of the most spectacular extravaganzas the world has ever seen. The result, "Triumph of the Will," contained no propagandistic titles, commentary, or text. Its political message was conveyed solely through the nature of the images themselves and the way they were edited.

The film begins with "Der Fuehrer's" arrival in a plane and continues as he makes his way through streets clogged with frenzied worshippers. Military marches on Wagnerian themes accompany the "tableaux vivants" staged by the Hitler Youth

groups. By night, the city is ablaze with torches and bonfires. During an interview many years later Riefenstahl commented, "At the time, one believed in something beautiful. In construction. In peace. The worst was yet to come, but who knew it? Who said it? Where were the prophets?"

The importance of the film is best revealed by two film authors thus: "There is no escaping the conclusion that 'Triumph of the Will' had an almost hysterical effect upon its audiences ... not even the most prejudiced observer can fail to respond ... one can only imagine the impact upon a people who wanted fer-

vently to believe in the God-like quality of their Fuehrer." Arthur Knight, "The Liveliest Art." "Triumph of the Will" was and remains a testimony to the noxious, animal magnetism of Hitler ... The plastic brilliance and symmetry of Miss Riefenstahl's direction are undeniable. Peter Cowie, "Seventy Years of Cinema".

Admission is \$1.00 at the door to nonmembers of the film society or by season tickets. Subscription memberships for the remaining seven film programs are still on sale at \$4.00 per adult or \$3.00 per student.

'Tunnel Vision' amuses

By RON LOPEZ

"Tunnel Vision" is an uncensored television network in the year 1985, and, as its president, Phil Procter (of the Firesign Theatre) is on trial before a group of unsympathetic senators.

What Tunnel Vision TV gives you is culture as catch-phrases, myths and secret languages, made up of jokes and puns — a form of entertainment that is amusing, puzzling, enlightening — but also crude.

The movie draws upon a fast-moving series of sketches, lampooning commercial television, for its humor.

Members of Firesign Theatre, the ACE Trucking Company, The Committee and The Not Ready for Prime Time Theatre (Chevy Chase and Lorraine Newman).

"Tunnel Vision" is less than an hour and a half long, but in that time it manages to satirize almost every aspect of stereotypical TV.

Deadline nears

Contributions for "The Winged Lion," Missouri Southern's literary magazine, are being accepted until November 1. Literary contributions should be submitted to Dr. Joseph Lambert, H-304, or to Thomas Wheeler, editor. Art work should be submitted to Nat Cole, Kathy Long or Karen Bradfield in the art building.

Manuscripts must have title pages with the following items: Work's title, author's name, his or her major field of study, and class level. The work itself should have the title at the top of the page with no author's name. Manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced.

AWS

**Association
for**

Women Students

2 p.m. Tuesday

H-120

Spiva film series

presents

TRIUMPH OF THE WILL



Triumph Of The Will

Directed and edited by Leni Riefenstahl; chief cameraman, Sepp Allgeier; music by Herbert Windt. German dialog with English subtitles.

It was Hitler himself who commissioned Leni Riefenstahl to produce a record of the Sixth Annual Party Congress in Nuremberg. Placing 30 cameras and a staff of 120 at her disposal, Hitler and Goebbels staged the most spectacular propaganda rally the world had ever seen.

This was a gigantic extravaganza involving the efforts of hundreds of thousands of people. The film begins with "Der Fuehrer's" descent from the clouds, his plane casting its shadow on Nuremberg like the black eagle, symbol of the Nazi party. Hitler-Messiah, standing in a moving car, makes his way through streets clogged with frenzied worshippers. Nuremberg is a sea of swastika banners. Military marches on Wagnerian themes accompany the "tableaux vivants" staged by the Hitler Youth groups. By night, the city is ablaze with torches and bonfires. There are major policy speeches by Goebbels, Goering, Streicher, Himmler and Hess. A vast legion of armored divisions charges across the field during Reichswehr maneuvers.

This two-hour expression of a fanatical devotion to the "Fuehrer" principle is a unique historical record which perhaps more than any other document of the time exposes the psychology of the Third Reich.

"There is no escaping the conclusion that TRIUMPH OF THE WILL had an almost hysterical effect upon its audiences ... not even the most prejudiced observer can fail to respond ... one can only imagine the impact of such scenes upon a people who wanted fervently to believe in the God-like quality of their Fuehrer."
—Arthur Knight, *The Liveliest Art*

"... spectacular; a clever and ecstatic piece of propaganda. ... Riefenstahl's shots transmogrify the ordinary face into a symbol of Teutonic pride and physical perfection. ... TRIUMPH OF THE WILL was and remains a testimony to the noxious, animal magnetism of Hitler. ... The plastic brilliance and symmetry of Miss Riefenstahl's direction are undeniable."
—Peter Cowie, *Seventy Years of Cinema*



Triumph Of The Will



Triumph Of The Will



Triumph Of The Will

7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 19

**"In the Army, there's a certain esprit
in belonging to a unit and getting the job done.
There's nothing in civilian life that compares."**

"I had a management position in civilian life, as a television producer. I've found the Army much more challenging because you're responsible for your people 24 hours a day. You spend a lot of time looking out for their interests. Little things like helping someone get a loan. I don't think there's any place in civilian life where you are given so total a responsibility for people."



Roosevelt Thomas, 2nd Lieutenant, Signal Corps; Political Science, ROTC, Duquesne University, 1974.

Roosevelt Thomas is a communications officer at Ft. Knox. He's in charge of operations and maintenance of communications equipment used by his battalion.

"I supervise about 15 people. And you have to get to know them. And care about them. Because everything that happens to them affects their ability to do the job."

"You get a real sense of belonging when your people work together and accomplish something. We installed a telephone system for all the companies here. We strung about two miles of wire and got the job done in a day and a half. It was something we took a lot of pride in. You don't have that in a civilian job. You might have some loyalty to your boss, or to your company, but not the real sense of belonging you get in the military."

"One of the biggest challenges is the tremendous amount of coordination that you have to do. Like setting up training schedules for people in other units. You don't always have direct responsibility for the people who need the training. So you have to be very diplomatic in dealing with their company commanders who outrank you."

"I would recommend the Army to anyone for three years. Because of the basic managerial experience you get in a lot of different areas, the responsibility for people that you have. I don't think that three years as an Army officer on your record will hurt anybody."

ARMY ROTC.

LEARN WHAT IT TAKES TO LEAD.

Legislative candidates intensify races

By DAVE KOESTER
Assistant Editor

Candidates for the 137th and 138th Legislative Districts are conducting their campaigns with added intensity as the November 2 election deadline draws near. Seeking the 137th district representative position, vacated by incumbent Leo Schrader, are Democratic Candidate Thomas Carver and Republican Harvey Arnce.

Republican Julian Ossman and Democrat Mary Maynard are candidates for the 138th district, an area that includes Webb City.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE HARVEY ARNCE, 55 is a retired Joplin businessman. Arnce is a licensed funeral director and former owner of the Parker Mortuary. He is a graduate of

Cartersville High School and holds a degree in Mortuary Science. Arnce gives his reason for seeking office as being better qualified to represent the district. He cites his thirty years of business experience in Joplin and Webb City, and duty on the Webb City R7 School Board, serving as President of that Board for one year.

If elected, Arnce says he will visit every tax institution in the state to evaluate the tax system. His main concern will be with the improvement of education. "I believe we have a need for better schools throughout the state," Arnce also states that he would favor an increase in the average teachers' salary, but is opposed to the teacher's right to strike.

Arnce is opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment. "I am for equal rights for all people, but this amendment leaves too many questions unanswered."

Arnce advocates stronger legislation to deal with drug abuse and stiffer penalties for the drug pusher.

He is against abortion "except in cases when the mother's life is in jeopardy."

Gun control legislation would only be an aid to criminals, Arnce contends. "The Constitution gives Americans the right to bear arms. I think the constitution should be upheld."

Arnce is also in favor of a revision of welfare programs. "Those who can work should be made to work."

DEMOCRAT THOMAS CARVER, 29 is running for office because "no one knows who their government is. I want to localize it as much as possible. I also want to help bring efficiency into government."

Carver is a Joplin attorney and a former assistant prosecuting attorney. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in education from the University of Arkansas and received his law degree from the University of Missouri, Kansas City. Carver is on the Board of Directors of the Western Jasper County Red Cross and is a member of the Steering Committee for Missourians for Honest Elections.

"We need to have basic tax reforms in that state," Carver contends. He advocates a progressive tax system based upon the citizen's ability to pay. Carver also believes the state should tax income, not objects or special uses, such as property or sales taxes.

Reforms in Education are also needed according to Carver. "To insure liberty for the future of this country, people must be able to make intelligent decisions. This is obtained through adequate education for all citizens," Carver states that education is important outside and inside of the community, citing that "at least 80 per cent of those who go through the criminal justice system in Joplin do not have a high school diploma. Carver also believes children in the educational system who have physical or emotional disabilities should receive special attention, geared to their individual needs.

Carver favors the E.R.A. "This country has a tradition of expanding equal rights. I see no reason to change that now."

Concerning the issue of abortion, Carver says he believes it should be left for the people to decide. He concurs with the Supreme Court decision.

Carver favors some form of handgun control legislation. He suggests enactment of a law that would require a gun merchant to postpone sale of a weapon to a purchaser for an extended period of time. "A cooling off period of about 24 hours could be established before the purchase of a gun could be made. This would reduce crimes of passion."

In the 138th district race Mary Maynard, a Joplin realtor and an insurance broker is opposing Republican Julian Ossman, an attorney.

MAYNARD, 53, HAS RESIDED in the Joplin area since 1962. She is a graduate of Webb City High School, and attended Joplin Business College. She is a licensed insurance broker in New Mexico and Missouri.

Maynard says she is running for office because of a "concern for the future of government in Missouri." She is opposed to big federal government and favors states' rights in the areas of property, education and taxes.

She states that the Missouri tax structure needs to be equalized. And she feels sales taxes should be used for education only. Maynard also contends that property rights are being infringed upon by existing laws.

If elected, Maynard says she would try to refine some of the programs already in operation. "I think the legislature should reevaluate many of their tax and education programs. I would attempt to see that they were improved." She favors the E.R.A. Maynard also feels abortion should be legalized with limitations. "I feel in some cases abortion should be legal, but I agree with the Supreme Court decision, that it should be handled on a state by state basis."

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE Julian Ossman, 33, has been a resident of Joplin for five years and has been practicing law since 1970. He is a graduate of the University of Tulsa College of Law.

Ossman is a candidate because "there is too much waste financially and timewise in Jefferson City." Ossman states that his primary objectives if elected would be to introduce legislation beneficial to the local area and offer citizens a better channel of communication.

Ossman opposes the Equal Rights Amendment because he contends it will "do nothing more than give the federal government too many agencies." Ossman opposes legalized abortion and feels it is a moral not a political issue.

Boyt emulates Thoreau

By BETH ANN WILSON

Experimenting with an alternative way of living has turned into a learning experience for college instructor, Richard Boyt. "I read a book perhaps I should not have read, Henry David Thoreau's 'Walden'. It sounded so good we decided to give it a try," he said.

Like Thoreau's "Walden", Boyt's Newton County farm is a learning experience. Boyt hopes to learn many of the basic skills of life and become better acquainted with the natural world around him.

"THIS IS NOT the simple life," emphasized Boyt, "It is incredibly complex. It is not for the simple wood cutter who knows nothing but how to swing an ax, has to take off his shoe to count to 13. I don't mean that at all."

"Take a cold rainy day in the spring or fall," said Boyt. "You come in an it's cold in the house. What do you do? Turn up the thermostat? No. It involves thinking twelve hours ahead and bringing wood in to dry. Even six months ahead to cutting wood for cold weather."

Boyt's experiment is not an attempt to be totally self sufficient. Rather an attempt to learn how to be more self sufficient than he currently is.

"I don't think any man is an island unto himself," said Boyt. "It would be nice to raise all we need and I think we could do it if we had to."

I'm more worried about knowing how to do it then actually doing it. The real thing I'm trying to do is use things up only at a rate nature herself can replenish them."

"I THINK THE information I get, which I may or may not have to use someday is useful. I worry we have lost so much of this type of information. Use to be a man taught his son these skills and he stayed on the farm. Many of these basic skills of survival have vanished as the old people died and the young lost interest in them," said Boyt.

By raising his on sheep, goats and cattle Boyt has been able to supply all of his own meat and milk. Gardening has supplied him

with summer vegetable. Due to the nearness of the woods, wildlife has consumed much of his surplus produce preventing any large scale storage for winter.

The bulk of his experiment focuses on the use of trees to produce energy. His primary use for wood now is burning to release energy for space heating.

Boyt commented, "Someday I suspect we will look back at our use of fossil fuel for space heating with much the same attitude we look at the buffalo hunters of a century ago. Who slaughtered the animal by the tens of thousands shipping only the tongues back east. The rest of the carcass we left to rot. We think of this as being exceedingly wasteful and we are somewhat critical of that attitude. But we are guilty of it in our use of fossil fuel. Which is much too valuable to be used for space heating."

CONCERN OVER the possibility of major shortages in the future has increased Boyt's interest in his experiment. Boyt stated, "I don't think anyone can predict what the future will bring. But, I can tell you this much, we can't continue as we are now. I suspect within my life time there will be some incredible changes. We are going to have to, those of use who survive, do some pretty fancy footwork. We are going to need some resources at our command that will allow us to exist in a number of different situations."

Since no one knows what type of situations could exist Boyt feels we need to each have both technical and basic skills. Boyt said, "I think everyone ought to know how to operate a calculator. I think everyone should also know how to operate an ax. I hope our survival doesn't depend upon it but, if it does, the ax, the hand tools, how to make them, how to use them, then somebody better be able to do it and able to teach others how to do it."

"I don't think in my life time I'm going to know enough to say I could be totally self sufficient. But, I think I'll come close to it. For me this is worth doing. I want to leave something behind for those who follow."

Communal living re-emerging as practical way of life

Communal living, once the almost exclusive haven of the drug culture and social dropouts, is slowly re-emerging as a practical way of life for a wider cross-section of Americans. The commune is designed to help members save on household expenses and some commune members estimate that it cost them less than \$1000 a year to live there.

Communal living is still heavily tinged with religious cultists, far-out dissenters and pursuers of the unconventional, but it's also attracting a scattering of people who have no thought of cutting their ties with the workday world—ordained ministers, bank executives, schoolteachers, and lawyers.

Communes vary tremendously—urban middle-class people trying to save money, homosexuals avoiding the hassles of the straight world, religious zealots trying to establish new Edens. Some communes have rather traditional middle-class values and living patterns. Others practice back-to-the-earth lifestyles. Still others are politically motivated, while some are based on religion. But all communes have one thing in common: the

people, living so closely together, must cooperate if the community is to survive.

Certainly this lifestyle is unconventional and the number of persons living there is small. In 1971, the New York Times estimated that over 2,000 communes existed. The Census Bureau believes this figure has increased substantially.

As far as the children of communal families are concerned, some social scientists say the commune youngsters are developing well. They believe these children often are more self-sufficient, realistic and better behaved than children reared in traditional ways.

Communal living is not easy. Even in the more structured communes many members say they won't always live in a group situation. Those who have left communal living point to the heavy workloads and the lack of privacy as reasons for giving up the lifestyle. Others leave the commune because they say they are bored. But there are plenty who see the commune as the only natural place for them to live.

'Swine flu vaccine hogwash,' says expert

Come November Jasper and Newton County residents will have the opportunity to receive swine flu vaccinations free at a clinic to be held at a Missouri Southern. The clinic is to be sponsored by the two county health departments and the Joplin City Health Department.

Presently the clinic can only be tentatively scheduled because of doubt that sufficient vaccine will be available.

ACCORDING TO DR. ROBERT Mendelsohn's findings, you might not want to take the vaccination anyway. Dr. Mendelsohn says the swine flu epidemic "is a lot of hogwash. I don't think I've ever seen an attempt to immunize a whole population on the basis of one death and that of a recruit who marched 10 miles through the snow carrying a pack while he was sick in the first place," Dr. Mendelsohn states. "That was the original case and the only death. There were a couple of hundred other cases, but they all recovered."

Dr. Mendelsohn is a Chicago physician and a syndicated medical advice columnist. Mendelsohn's columns appear in some 35 newspapers and have for some eight months. In his column Mendelsohn has voiced his oppositions to the mass immunization. Firstly he suggested that persons get to the end of

the lines and in a later article he advised persons to get out of the line totally.

Dr. Mendelsohn, probably considered in some medical circles to be a bit unconventional because of his ideas for home births and breast feedings and against the Pill and intrauterine devices, includes inoculation against swine flu in the same category as he places other vaccinations.

MENDELSONH SAYS THAT SUCCESS rates of 20 to 30 per cent are given to various flu vaccines. And although the acute side effects are known the long-range ones are not.

"I don't know what to say about it," he says. "It reminds me of a story about a kid who was always snapping his fingers. His mother, who was worried, took him to a psychiatrist. The psychiatrist asked him why he snapped his fingers all the time and the kid answered: 'It keeps zebras away.' The psychiatrist said 'There aren't any zebras for 5,000 miles.' 'Well, it works,' replied the kid."

Perhaps the most important outcome of the swine flu scare, he says, will be to alert the public to the possible side effects of other vaccines.

HE SAYS VACCINES AGAINST measles and German measles are actually dangerous to use. There has been a connection between the rubella vaccine and arthritic conditions. Mendelsohn states that vaccines against smallpox and whooping cough are a greater risk than the diseases themselves.

Dr. Mendelsohn feels that there would be adverse effect of the swine flu vaccine and that "We physicians will be busy the rest of the winter treating the effects of the vaccine".

He believes people would be better off not taking the vaccine, especially pregnant women and children under 18. Persons with chronic diseases should discuss the vaccine with their doctors, he said.

The doctor has several suggestions to help persons avoid catching swine flu. The best way to protect infants, he says, is by breast feeding. Adults should try to get a good diet, proper exercise and sleep.

In other words, the doctor states, 'Don't worry about the germ but worry about building up individual resistance to it.'

Elections . . .

(Continued from page 1)

years senate is indicative of the interest of students in helping to approve the college."

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS for the senior class show Steve Graves president, Gail Stewart vice-president and Sharon Rogers secretary treasurer.

Junior class officers include: Mike Binkholder, president; Tim Dry, vice-president, and Meg Berrian, secretary treasurer.

Elected to sophomore class officers posts were: Kathi Smith, president; Cindy Campbell, vice-president and Helen Woods, secretary treasurer.

Freshman class officers are president, Danny Thomas; vice president, Jim Tyler and secretary treasurer, Sharon Samocha.

The Freshman senators for this year include: Terry Dolence, Max Struewing, Richard Buck, Sally Blythe, Rhonda Dalton, and Debra Williams.

SOPHOMORE SENATORS include; Donna Hulett, Charles Harper, Robert Womack, John Carver, Kay Albright and Cindy Woody.

Junior class senators are: Kevin Caldwell, Doug Hardy, Susan Compton, Penny Lafen, Melissa Patchin, and Christine J. Hanna.

Senior senators include; Pam White, Jim Hill, Rick Medlin, Jim Moeskau, Ross Henry and Dennis Thurman.

In the senior class senatorial race there was a tie for the sixth senate seat between Rick Medlin and Robert Kelly. The other five elected senior senators held a special election to break the tie. Medlin won the tie breaker.

Chi Epsilon Phi active

Chi Epsilon Phi, the physics-chemistry club on campus, has begun another year of projects.

According to Dr. Phillip Whittle, associate professor of chemistry, the club is not associated with any national fraternity or organization. "Until 1972, we had an engineering club that was fairly active, but it began to suffer a decrease in membership. A chemistry-physics club was formed in 1970, but it didn't have too many members. In September of 1972, we combined with the engineering club to form Chi Epsilon Phi." Dr. Whittle and Dr. Lawrence Albright, associate professor of chemistry, are faculty sponsor. Mark Patterson is club president.

Chi Epsilon Phi meets regularly every two weeks on the first and third Tuesdays. Meetings are held in Room 209 of the Reynolds Science and Math Building.

In the past, Chi Epsilon Phi has been involved in a number of

projects. This semester, the organization is involved in a "primary look at the energy problem from a unique viewpoint", according to Dr. Whittle. "We're building a cylindrical windmill with a vertical axis. The windmill will trap the wind power and convert it into electrical energy. We're sort of interested in converting electrical energy into chemical energy."

Chi Epsilon Phi plans to sponsor an "open house" in the physical science department sometime in early December. This will be the fourth such event. Students will be displaying their experiments in the laboratories. Chi Epsilon Phi will probably also participate in the College Bowl.

Those students who wish to join Chi Epsilon Phi should contact Mark Patterson, Dr. Whittle, or Nancy Tucker, secretary-treasurer of the organization. The only requirement for membership is that students have at least five hours in chemistry or physics by the end of the semester.

Child abuse continues

(Continued from page 18)

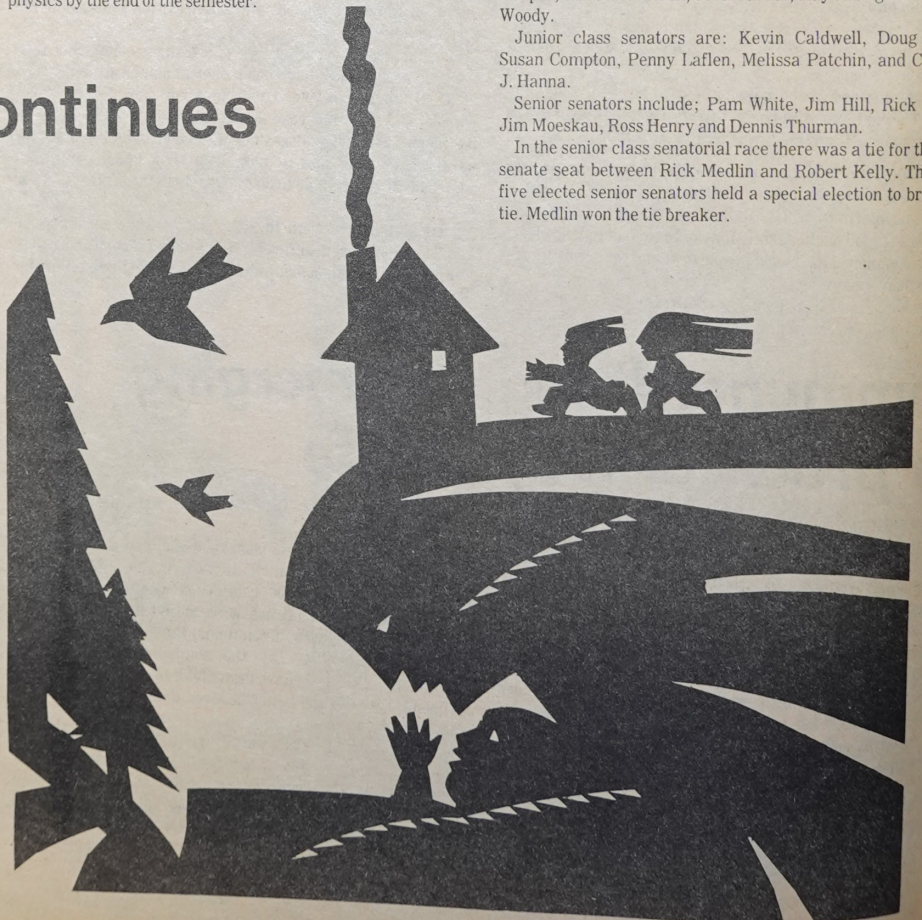
aunts, uncles, grandparents who might aid in the rather frustrating care of small children. Another reason may be the rather high incidence of alcoholism among the members of the military.

Presently there are only two centers for prevention of child abuse in the country, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas and Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, but more programs are contemplated.

With the passing of House Bill 578 by the 75th General Assembly, Missouri placed herself at the head of those states recognizing the need for stronger legislation concerning child abuse. According to Section two of the act, "When any physician, medical examiner, coroner, dentist, chiropractor, optometrist, podiatrist, resident, intern, nurse, hospital and clinic personnel (engaged in examination, care of treatment of persons), and other health practitioner, psychologist, mental health professional, social worker, day care center worker or other child care worker, juvenile officer, probation or parole officer, teacher, principal or other school official, minister, Christian Science practitioner, peace officer or law enforcement official, or other persons with the responsibility for the care of children has reasonable cause to believe that a child has been or may be subjected to abuse or neglect or observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse of neglect, HE SHALL IMMEDIATELY REPORT OR CAUSE A REPORT TO BE MADE to the division in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Missouri now has a toll free number, 1-800-392-3738, which may be called by anyone who suspects a case of child abuse. The anonymity of the caller will be preserved and the case will be investigated immediately.

The fight against child abuse is now everyone's responsibility. A child who is mistreated cannot defend himself. He cannot go to court. He has no one to speak for him but you.



Marching band prepares for Las Vegas trip

By MARTHA KUNGLE
Chart Staff Writer

"We practice and play, practice and play, work and earn," Delbert I. Johnson said concerning the Marching Lions' preparations for their upcoming trip to Las Vegas. The conglomeration of musicians, twirlers, flagbearers, and chaperones will depart from Joplin on Thursday, No. 11, and return the next Monday. The entire band—110 members in all—will provide half-time entertainment for the Missouri Southern-University of Nevada-Las Vegas game.

Describing the expedition, Johnson said, "We'll be on the bus longer than we'll be there." He went on to say, "Experience has shown no indication that people joined the band just for the trip."

No one that joined before the 1972 trip to Vegas dropped out the next year.

"Most that are going this year were already in the band," Johnson stated.

Traveling, practicing, and performing will not leave much time for the members to soak up Las Vegas lights.

IT WILL BE A CROWDED TRIP. Besides the band, seven twirlers, a 12-girl drill team and three chaperones—Prof. William C. Elliott, band director, Dr. Wayne Harrell, head of the fine arts department, and Johnson—all of the band's instruments must fit in the three busses they will be traveling in. They can pack only what they need—no hair dryers or other such luxuries. Elliott, who chaperoned the 1972 trip said, "We had to change busses in Albuquerque. After we unloaded the bus, we couldn't get everything back in."

Three fund raising activities are planned to help with traveling and lodging expenses. Members will pay for their own meals. The Foggy River Boys will present a concert, while the band will sell mums and hold a rummage sale.

Proceeds from a benefit concert given by the Foggy River Boys will alleviate part of the cost of the excursion. The show begins at 8 p.m. Monday in the Thomas E. Taylor auditorium. Winners of the 1970 Mid-Continent Quartet Contest, the Foggy River Boys combine elements of gospel, country, swing and rock music, along with musical comedy to put on a show that emphasizes family entertainment.

The Marching Lions will also be selling homecoming mums to finance the trip. The band took over the mum sales when Phi Theta Kappa went out of existence.

BEFORE THE 1972 TRIP to Vegas, band members assembled a rummage sale that netted more than \$2,500. Hoping to raise at least that much again, they are holding another rummage sale on Oct. 30 and Oct. 31 in the old Goodyear Building at 7th and Wall. The sale runs from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Saturday and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

"With more than 100 kids to bring in stuff," Johnson said, "there is a lot more momentum than in a regular rummage sale."

Patty Rouse is sale chairman. Anyone wishing to donate rummage should contact the music department.

If money amassed by the concert, mum sale, and rummage sale fails to meet expenses, Johnson said, "I will plead for donations from civic groups."

THE Lionbackers, various banks, and businesses helped with donations for the 1972 trip.



Benson participates in program

Ian Benson, a junior at Missouri Southern, read excerpts from "Romeo and Juliet" at Licking, Mo. on Oct. 6, as part of a program by the Church Of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, placing emphasis upon enrichment in cultural arts and education.

"Theatre Across the Ages" was the topic of the cultural forum conducted by William J. Kelsay of the School of the Ozarks theatre faculty. The seminar, along with Benson's readings of Friar Lawrence, Romeo, Mercutio and the Prince, was to prepare the Youth Organization of the Church for a one-act performance of "Romeo and Juliet", directed by Kelsay, to be presented later in the month.

Benson was chosen to read due to his experience in theatre at School of the Ozarks, where he attended last year. He was a member of the 1975 Beacon Hill Summer Theatre Company and played the title role in a reader's theatre production of "Jesus Christ Superstar."

Benson commented, "I have never read Shakespeare before, so the words and phrasing were little hard at first." He worked several sessions with Kelsay before giving his performance. Working at the Missouri Southern library, Benson is a Psychology-Law Enforcement major and mentioned that "I have reservations about any further theatre work."

**Joplin Community Concert
Association
presents**

**GEORGE SHEARING
QUINTET**

**8 p.m. Wednesday Parkwood Auditorium
Students free with ID**

Date changed

Date for the senior voice recital of Mike Straw has been changed to November 4. The recital will be held that Thursday at 8 p.m. at the First Baptist Church in Carthage.

SEND THE BAND TO VEGAS

**FOGGY RIVER
BOYS**

8 pm Monday Taylor Aud.

\$3 per person

'Merry Pranks of Tyll' opens tomorrow



REHEARSALS FOR "MERRY Pranks of Tyll" continued in advance of its debut on the MSSC stage. Cast members in this picture include Rhonda Dalton, Pam Mitchell, Joan Hedge, Lee Ann Margerum and Sharon Weeden. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Missouri Southern's drama department launches its eighth season of children's theatre, with a production of "The Merry Pranks of Tyll."

The children's theatre troupe, sponsored by the Joplin branch of The Association of Childhood Education, will perform at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. at North Junior High School tomorrow. The company will perform at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Oct. 16 at South Junior High School.

"The Merry Pranks of Tyll" is a comedy, set in the Medieval period. A young boy, Tyll Eulenspiegel, becomes the king's jester and proves his wisdom to the monarch by outsmarting the court's three wise men. The production utilizes colorful costumes and acrobatics.



THE CAST IS preparing for tomorrow's production of the Children's Theatre, "The Merry Pranks of Tyll". Cast members include Lindy Taylor, Kathy Jo Lay and Tina Eberle. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Lyric offers stars of past

By DIANA WEST

Ask anyone to name a movie star of the silent movies or talkies and invariably they will name W. C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin, Mae West or Laurel and Hardy, among others. Perhaps this is an indication that an interest in the early moviemakers still exists. However, it is rare that their movies are shown.

Ken Ford, operator of the Lyric Theatre, 308 Main St., Joplin, hoped there was sufficient interest in this movie era to fill an audience. The Lyric specializes in showing films from the late 1920's to early 1950's.

Since opening in July, Ford reports an attendance of about 200 persons a week. About 70 per cent of that number are college students according to a casual poll taken by Ford.

One show plays all week every night at 8 p.m. with an additional 2 p.m. matinee on weekends. Admission prices are \$1.00 for adults and 75 cents for children over 12.

Some of the performers have included Abbott and Costello, Roy Rogers, Gene Autry, the Keystone Cops, and the Lone Ranger. Coming attractions are W. C. Fields, Humphrey Bogart, Mae West, Shirley Temple and Marlene Dietrich.

Several movies are in such great demand that there is a long waiting period before receiving them. The earliest a Humphrey Bogart movie could be obtained is the last week of October.

Although the attendance has been steady, Ford said he is uncertain about the future of the theatre. He was recently notified that the building is being sold, along with the Connor Towers, to build a new library.

He may re-locate the theatre in Joplin if a suitable old theatre can be found. However, he cannot operate it at the present admission prices if another building has to be remodeled.

Ford and his associate, Donald Dixon, renovated the interior of the theatre before opening for business. In addition to painting and general repairs they installed a new ceiling and 168 theatre seats. This renovation was fully financed by Ford.

Before occupancy the Lyric had been vacant since 1972. The building was originally opened in 1885 as the Lyric Theatre, which is where its present name was taken.



W. C. FIELDS AND Mae West co-starred in this 1939 classic, "My little chickadee." It's with movies such as these that Ken Ford, former Chart staff member, hopes to attract people to his new theatre, The Lyric.

Southern boosts record

By DENNIS THURMAN

Hal Bodon's soccer charges battled Southwest Missouri State University to a 0-0 tie at the end of regulation play but Jewru Bandeh ended the Bears' scoring drought in the second overtime period for a 2-0 SMSU victory.

The loss to SMSU snapped a three-game Lion winning streak and ran the Springfield school's over-all record against Southern to 6-0-2.

Bandeh's first goal came with only 2:39 remaining to play in the overtime period. He then scored with only 25 seconds left to put the game on ice for SMSU.

Southern held the advantage in the first overtime period as Mike Edwards and Aaron Johnson sent two goalward shots to the visitors' one.

Following the overtime defeat at the hands of SMSU, the Lions traveled to Atchison, Kan., to duel Benedictine College.

The Kansans, defending NAIA District 10 champions, paddled the Lions 5-0 on a rain-besieged field, for Southern's second straight loss.

Benedictine tallied early in the contest and added another goal 31 minutes into the first half for a 2-0 lead at intermission.

Dan Travers scored an apparent goal for Southern at the outset of the second half that would have pared the hosts lead to 2-1, but Travers' point was disallowed by a penalty.

From then on it was all Benedictine with the final goal coming with less than six minutes to play.

Southern rebounded from its two straight losses, taking its wrath out on William Jewell to the tune of a 5-0 thrashing on the MSSC field.

Dennis "Possie" Johnson led the Lion onslaught with four of the five scores, boosting his club scoring lead to 10 goals.

Johnson provided the Lions with a 1-0 lead with 28:13 elapsed in the first half, heading in an assist by Tom Schnieders. William Jewell claimed Johnson used his hands on the shot, but a quick anatomy lesson by the officials explained that the Southern player had used the top of his shoulder which is legal.

The Lions maintained the 1-0 lead throughout the first half but "Possie" quickly made it 2-0 a minute and a half into the second period when he netted an assist from Mike Edwards.

Only 14 minutes later, the Southern forward made it 3-0 in favor of the Lions when he put Edwards' cross pass into the Jewell net.

Edwards then added the fourth goal on an assist by Bob Bueltmann with 24 minutes remaining to play. Johnson's final goal came with six minutes left when he toed an assist by Schnieders.

The devastating Green and Gold offensive machine outshot William Jewell 28-5. The victory upped Southern's record to 5-3 prior to the tournament.



SOUTHERN SCORING ace Dennis Johnson tries to set up a score against the Bears of SMSU. The Bears shut out coach Hal Bodon's Lions 2-0 in action at the Missouri Southern soccer field. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)



SOCCER FORWARD DENNIS Johnson battles for the ball with a player from William Jewell as the Lions downed the visitors 5-0. Johnson tied a school record with four scores in the game. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Soccer Lions cop third straight tourney

By DENNIS THURMAN
Chart Staff Writer

Missouri Southern reeled off three straight victories last weekend to successfully defended its title in the third annual MSSC Invitational soccer tournament held in the Lions' stadium.

It marked the third year that the Lions have won the tourney and upped Southern's over-all record to 8-3.

Maryville finished second in the four-team standings with State Fair third — the same top three teams as last year.

IN WINNING THE tourney, Southern dominated the 16-member All-Tournament team, placing six players on the select squad. The Lions' all-tourney members included starting fullbacks Cary Maloney, Wayne Tichacek, Keith Shaw and Mark Baetje along with forwards Dennis Johnson and Tom Schnieders.

Five different players accounted for the Lions' goals as the hosts ripped State Fair in the opener, 5-1. Schnieders scored the game's first goal on an assist by Dennis Jenkerson as the Lions took a 1-0 halftime advantage.

Jenkerson's unassisted goal provided Southern with a 2-0 lead just 12 minutes into the second half and ten minutes later, Dennis Johnson headed in Maloney's corner kick. Dan Travers then booted a Maloney pass into the nets for a 4-0 lead.

CHARLES HARPER came through with his first college-career goal with only 6:46 left to play in the contest for Southern's final tally.

The Lions had a little bit tougher time in disposing of Maryville, 3-1, in their second match of the round-robin meet. Following two shots at goal, Schnieders toed an assist from Greg Ullo for the hosts first goal.

Late in the second half, Dennis Johnson made it 2-0 in favor of Southern on an assist from Travers and the score held through the first half. Ullo then pumped in the third Lion goal on an assist from Ullo and a 3-0 Southern advantage early in the second period.

Maryville mounted its offensive threat in the second half as Tom Landolt pared MSSC's lead to 3-1 midway through the second stanza. But the Lion defense, which limited Maryville to only 17 shots during the contest, took over to squelch the threat.

SOUTHERN SET SAIL 25 shots in its third and final game to

defeat Parks College 3-1 and clinch the tournament title.

Schnieders took Mark Baetje's dribbling pass into the goal early in the second half and Mike Edwards' put the Lions ahead 2-0 by intermission on a penalty kick.

Dennis Johnson added to his team-leading point-total of 13 goals in the second half, taking a pass from Edwards and slicing it into the goal.

Southern concluded its soccer matches on home ground, finishing out the season with eight road games, excluding the NAIA District 16 tournament.



Sports HOT-line



By JIM RIEK

First order of business is to congratulate the Missouri Tigers on their victory over Ohio St. Headlines in the Columbus paper the morning after the game read, "MISERY...BY ONE POINT", I couldn't have titled it better myself. We will find out if home games under the lights at Southern will increase attendance, the Central Methodist game cannot be used as a fair test because of the Methodist team itself. I hope church services in Fayette are better than their football teams. Missouri in Fayette may be something to look out for this year. Southern's golf team may be something to look out for this year. The team came in second place last week in Warrensburg out of the six teams competing. You won't find any Arnies or Jacks but the six teams should look better than in the past. Look out for the New York Yankees, they will be tough and will, should, beat the home

state Royals in four or five. The Royals have the sticks but no arms, the New Yorkers have both. It's hard to believe that this time of the year each fall baseball still hasn't decided a winner and at the same time Oklahoma and Texas are playing football. What a thrill it must be in Montreal to go see the Expos play the Giants in baseball when the temperature is 41 and the two teams haven't won a hundred games between them all year. Carl Jct. and Carthage would draw more than a Braves-Astros doubleheader, this time of year. The Joplin Globe football quiz has got to be a farce, a guy can study and study and logically pick the winners and still miss four or five-the winner will be some woman who must have been blindfolded when she made her check marks, because who would logically pick Iowa over Penn St. or Boston College over Texas. I give up.

1976 HOMECOMING CALENDAR



Wednesday, October 13

4:30 P.M.

Deadline for application to display campus decorations.

Saturday, October 16

Carthage Press runs Queen candidate pictures.

Sunday, October 17

Joplin Globe runs Queen candidate pictures.

Monday, October 18

Campus decorations officially open.

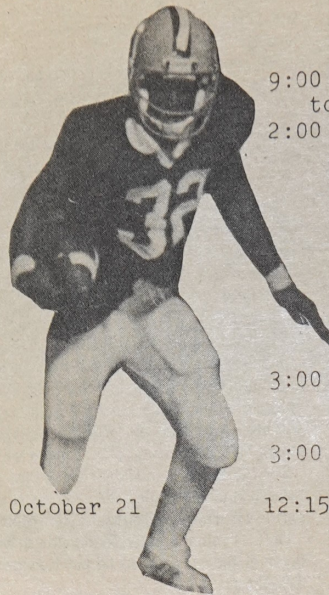
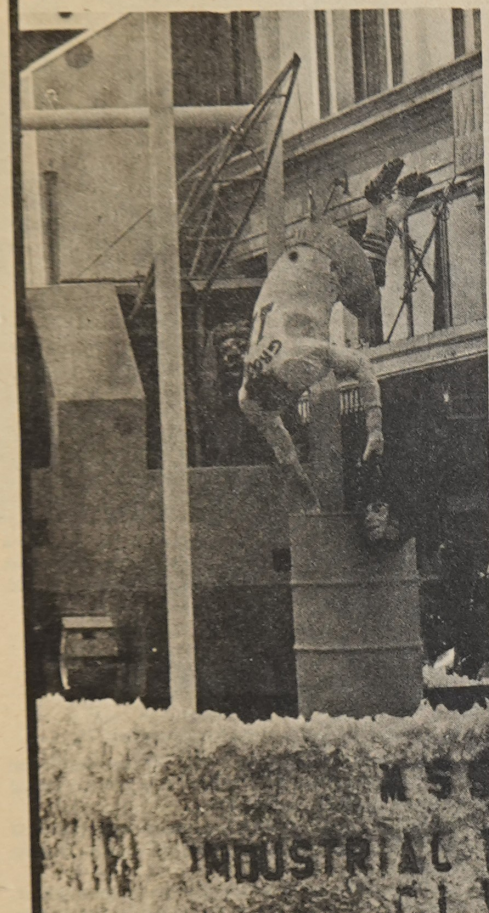
Tuesday, October 19

10:00 A.M.

Assembly to introduce Queen candidates.

Wednesday, October 20

All parade entries will receive a specific area of assembly by this date.



9:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M.

Election for Homecoming Queen held in Hearnes Hall and College Union, ground floor stairwell. All ballots to be turned in to Dean of Women right after 1 P.M. Any grievances concerning election of Homecoming Queen must be registered within 24 hours of closing of the polls.

Thursday, October 21

3:00 P.M.

Judging begins for campus decorations.

3:00 P.M.

Deadline for erection of campus decorations.

12:15 P.M.

Queen candidates introduced on KTVJ.

Friday, October 22

Judging for campus decorations.

Last day for judging of campus decorations.

12:00 Noon

Pep Rally and announcement of Queen finalists.

12:30 P.M.

Classes dismissed for Homecoming.

Saturday, October 23

9:30 A.M.

All parade entries must be in their area by this time.

10:00 A.M.

Homecoming Parade

11:30 A.M.

Marching units luncheon.

1:30 P.M.

Bands who reserved seating for football game must be in the stands by this time in order to keep their reservation.

1:30 P.M.

Announcement of float and marching unit awards and introduction of Queen finalists

2:00 P.M.

Homecoming Game

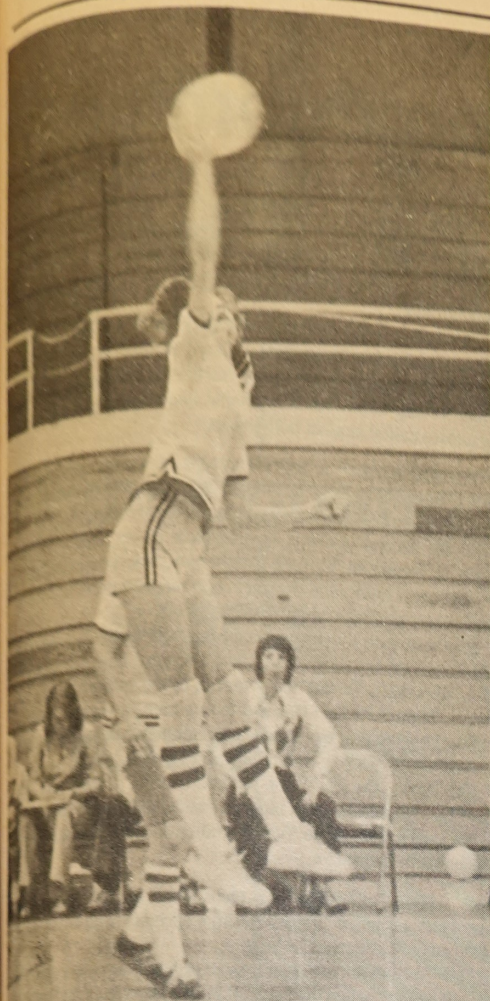
3:00 P.M.

Half-time and coronation of Homecoming Queen. Announcement of sweepstakes winners.

8:00 P.M.

Homecoming Dance





SENIOR SETTER Debbie Phillips spikes a pass from teammate Barb Lawson through the Crowder College defense as the lady Lions swept two matches from the Roughriders at the Crowder College volleyball tournament. (Chart Photo by Ed Brown)



PRACTICE IS NOW underway by the women's tennis team prepares for their fall schedule. Team members include; Vali Matthews, Kim Cummings, Deb Van Alman, Kayla Sill, Coach Salli Beard, Georgina Garrison, Julie Alford, and Dee Kasab. Not available for the picture was Terri Dresh. (Chart photo by Ed Brown)

Debbie Phillips sets goals

By ED BROWN

"We are Lady Lions out there playing volleyball, and we don't try to imitate the men," was the opinion of Debbie Phillips, senior

physical education major and varsity volleyball player. "Sometimes guys treat the woman athlete differently than the non-athlete, and we're not trying to be men."

Debbie sees a special challenge in the sport of volleyball. "It takes more skill to master than some sports—you must think about what you are doing. Some people can fake their way in other sports, but not everyone can play volleyball."

Debbie received a good start in the game of pass-set-spike, as she attended Graceland College of Lamoni, Iowa, her freshman year. Graceland is nationally recognized for championship volleyball teams. Her participation at MSSC marks the first time Debbie has played the sport on the varsity level, however.

Debbie began her athletic career on her junior high track and field team. Upon graduation this spring, she plans to teach physical education on the elementary level.

Lady Lions sweep first pair

Power offense led to season opening victories for the Lady Lions volleyball team. Coach Gerry Albins' crew started the year at the Crowder Invitational Tournament, and returned home with a 2-0 record.

Kansas City's Longview Community College Leopards fell to Lion power in the beginning match, 15-8 and 15-11. MSSC led all the way in game number one, but Longview pulled within two, 8-6. Lion defense tightened, forcing numerous Panther miscues.

Game number two was a collection of mistakes on both sides. The Longview team led 7-2 before powerful defensive moves by the Lions tied it 8-8, 10-10, and 11-11. Barbara Lawson made a knee-scraping, on-the-floor save of a hard Longview spike and rallied the team for the final four points.

Southern experienced little difficulty in disposing of the hosts, 15-3 and 15-4. The Lions played cohesively as a unit, despite the presence of three freshmen in the starting lineup.

DEADLINE FOR FLAG FOOTBALL TEAM REGISTRATION

See Max Oldham

PE- 118

Oct. 13

Lions play spoilers at SMS homecoming

By DAVE KOESTER
Chart Staff Writer



SOPHOMORE WIDE receiver Rob Richmond looks for a way out after snaring a pass from Southern quarterback Rusty Shelly. The play, even though it had a somewhat unhappy ending for the 165 lb. receiver, did net eight yards and a first down as the Lions downed SMS, 27-13. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Missouri Southern's Lions played the part of the spoiler Saturday night by defeating Southwest Missouri State University 27-13 in the Bear's homecoming at Briggs Stadium, Springfield.

The hotly-contested, non-conference game featured a 60-yard kick by freshman punter Lloyd Walker, another 100-yard game by fullback Larry Barnes, a questionable call by Bear's coach Rich Johannigmeier, and an excessive amount of penalties called against both teams.

SOUTHERN'S OFFENSIVE unit got into the scoring act early when Harvey Derrick culminated a 60-yard drive with a 22-yard field goal, on the Lion's second possession of the game.

In the second quarter, Quarterback Rusty Shelly lofted a pass to freshman Vincent Featherson, who is making clutch receptions a habit, and the fleet receiver scampered into the endzone, completing a 56-yard touchdown play.

Southern took a commanding lead later in the quarter when the Lions set up shop on the host's 45-yard line, courtesy of Tom Cox theft. Shelly led a march to the endzone in just five plays. Tight End Ken Howard took a nine-yard pass in for the score. Derrick was true on the extra point attempt. He was successful on all three PAT's in the game for the Lions.

The Bears, though, came up with a drive of their own after they took possession on a blocked field goal. Quarterback Mike Ware threw a strike to Tom Hamilton in the endzone, making the halftime score 17-6.

SOUTHERN CONTINUED their offensive thrust early in the third quarter when Derrick split the uprights from 47 yards out. That gave Southern a 20-6 bulge.

SMSU began to claw their way back into the game early in the fourth quarter when they scored in five plays from the Southern 35. Fullback John Gianini muscled his way over the goal line from the one-yard line, making it 20-13.

On the Lion's ensuing possession, they were forced to punt from their own 35. Lloyd Walker booted his first collegiate punt upfield. The Bear's kick return team watched the ball sail to the five-yard line, bounce, and die on the three-yard line. SMSU then began a desperation drive deep in their own territory, in hopes of tightening the contest.

The drive stalled on the 12 yard line and the Bruins were faced with a fourth and one situation. Head Coach Johannigmeier decided to gamble and go for the first down. His bid failed when Tommy Cox, who also had two interceptions in the game, intercepted fullback Gianini at the line of scrimmage and dropped him for no gain.

Hayes deals Lions first loss

By DAVE KOESTER

MSSC's Football Lions must know what Ohio State felt like after Missouri University upset the Buckeyes in the waning minutes of the game. The Tigers scored a two point conversion to win 22-21. Later that same day, the Fort Hays State College Tigers did virtually the same thing to the Lions, handing Jim Frazier's squad their first loss of the season and their first in conference play.

With a little over two minutes left in the contest, Ft. Hays Quarterback Skip Numerich pitched out to flanker Terry Georgeson who rushed into the endzone for the two point conversion, providing the winning margin 21-20.

DESPITE THE FINAL outcome, Southern accumulated 390 yards on offense, with fullback Larry Barnes accounting for 124 of those yards rushing. And the defensive unit held NAIA District 16 All-American Tom Doll to 52 yards in the contest.

Missouri Southern got on the scoreboard first when Barnes found his way through the defenders for a 15 yard touchdown jaunt. That scoring drive consisted of 11 plays and covered 90 yards.

Leading 7-0, the Southern defenders were unable to stop the brilliant passing of Ft. Hay's Numerich. The Tigers started from their own ten yard line and covered the length of the field in just four plays. The extra point attempt failed, however, and the Lions still led 7-6 at halftime.

In the third quarter Southern expanded its lead to 10-6 when Harvey Derrick kicked a 31 yard field goal.

AS THE FOURTH quarter got underway, the Lions put together another long drive and appeared to be heading for another score. On the Ft. Hays 40 yard line, Shelly attempted to hit Barnes with a pass down the middle. The ball sailed into the hands of Ft. Hays' Robert Douglas when Barnes did not see the pass coming, and Douglas sped 60 yards for the go-ahead score. Now trailing 10-13, Shelly marched the Lions 70 yards for another score.



SOUTHERN FULLBACK Larry Barnes leaps over the top of the Southwest Missouri goal-line defense for his second touchdown of the afternoon as the Lions spoiled the Bears homecoming festivities, 27-13. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)